

FORM PTO-1390 (Modified)  
(REV 11-98)

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER

## TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES

A33153-PCT USA

DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR

CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. 371

09/529239

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

PCT/EP98/06977

9 October 1998

10 October 1997

TITLE OF INVENTION

METHODS FOR OBTAINING PLANT VARIETIES

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

DOUTRIAUX, Marie-Pascale; BETZNER Andreas S.; FREYSSINET, Georges; and PEREZ, Pascal

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☒ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)) at any time rather than delay examination until the expiration of the applicable time limit set in 35 U.S.C. 371(b) and PCT Articles 22 and 39(1).
4. ☒ A proper Demand for International Preliminary Examination was made by the 19th month from the earliest claimed priority date.
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371 (c) (2))
  - a. ☒ is transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ has been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☐ A translation of the International Application into English (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2)).
7. ☐ A copy of the International Search Report (PCT/ISA/210).
8. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(3))
  - a. ☐ are transmitted herewith (required only if not transmitted by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been transmitted by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made; however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☒ have not been made and will not be made.
9. ☐ A translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
10. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(4)).
11. ☒ A copy of the International Preliminary Examination Report (PCT/IPEA/409).
12. ☐ A translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371 (c)(5)).

## Items 13 to 20 below concern document(s) or information included:

13. ☐ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
14. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
15. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
16. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
17. ☐ A substitute specification.
18. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
19. ☒ Certificate of Mailing by Express Mail
20. ☒ Other items or information:

Form PCT/RO/101, Form PCT/IB/304; Form PCT/IB/308; Form PCT/IPEA/ 416; a postcard, and a check in the amount of \$2,360.

Express Mail No. 339572387US

Date of Deposit: EJ339572387US

11. A DNA molecule according to claim 10 wherein said polypeptide is homologous to AtMSH3 (SEQ ID NO: 19) or to AtMSH6 (SEQ ID NO: 31).

12. A DNA molecule according to claim 10 further comprising a regulation element capable of causing overexpression of said polypeptide in a cell of said plant.

5 13. A chimeric gene comprising:

a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence encoding a polynucleotide capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence, and (ii) a  
10 sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant; and

at least one regulation element capable of functioning in a plant cell.

14. A chimeric gene according to claim 13 wherein said regulation element is selected from constitutive, inducible, tissue type specific and cell type specific promoters.

15 15. A chimeric gene according to claim 13 comprising a DNA sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant, wherein said regulation element is capable of causing overexpression of said polypeptide in a cell of said plant.

16. A chimeric gene according to claim 13 wherein said regulation element is  
20 selected from the group consisting of 35S, NOS, PR1a, AoPR1 and DMC1.

17. A plasmid or vector comprising a chimeric gene according to any one of claims 13-16.

18. A plant cell stably transformed, transfected or electroporated with a plasmid or vector according to claim 17.

25 19. A plant comprising a cell according to claim 18.

20. A plant according to claim 19 selected from plants of the families *Brassicaceae*, *Poaceae*, *Solanaceae*, *Asteraceae*, *Malvaceae*, *Fabaceae*, *Linaceae*, *Canabinaceae*, *Dauaceae* and *Cucurbitaceae*.

21. A process for at least partially inactivating a DNA mismatch repair system of a  
30 plant cell, comprising transforming or transfecting said plant cell with a DNA molecule according to any one of claims 1-3 or 7-12 and causing said DNA sequence to express said polynucleotide or said polypeptide.

22. A process for at least partially inactivating a DNA mismatch repair system of a plant cell, comprising transforming or transfecting said plant cell with a chimeric gene

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U.S. APPLICATION NO. (IF KNOWN, SEE 37 CFR <b>09/529239</b>		INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. <b>PCT/EP98/06977</b>		ATTORNEY'S DOCKET NUMBER <b>A33153-PCT USA</b>	
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21. The following fees are submitted:				<b>CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY</b>	
<b>BASIC NATIONAL FEE ( 37 CFR 1.492 (a) (1) - (5)) :</b> <input type="checkbox"/> Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... <b>\$970.00</b> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO ..... <b>\$840.00</b> <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO ..... <b>\$690.00</b> <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) but all claims did not satisfy provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... <b>\$670.00</b> <input type="checkbox"/> International preliminary examination fee paid to USPTO (37 CFR 1.482) and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 33(1)-(4) ..... <b>\$96.00</b> <div style="text-align: right;"><b>ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =</b></div>				<b>\$840.00</b>	
Surcharge of <b>\$130.00</b> for furnishing the oath or declaration later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (e)).				<b>\$0.00</b>	
CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE		
Total claims	64 - 20 =	44	x \$18.00	<b>\$792.00</b>	
Independent claims	9 - 3 =	6	x \$78.00	<b>\$468.00</b>	
Multiple Dependent Claims (check if applicable).				<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<b>\$260.00</b>
<b>TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS</b>				<b>=</b>	<b>\$2,360.00</b>
Reduction of 1/2 for filing by small entity, if applicable. Verified Small Entity Statement must also be filed (Note 37 CFR 1.9, 1.27, 1.28) (check if applicable).				<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>				<b>=</b>	<b>\$2,360.00</b>
Processing fee of <b>\$130.00</b> for furnishing the English translation later than <input type="checkbox"/> 20 <input type="checkbox"/> 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492 (f)).				<b>+</b>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL NATIONAL FEE</b>				<b>=</b>	<b>\$2,360.00</b>
Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(h)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31) (check if applicable).				<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>\$0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED</b>				<b>=</b>	<b>\$2,360.00</b>
				<b>Amount to be: refunded</b>	<b>\$</b>
				<b>charged</b>	<b>\$</b>

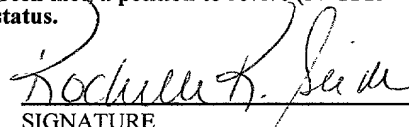
  

☒ A check in the amount of **\$2,360.00** to cover the above fees is enclosed.  
  
☐ Please charge my Deposit Account No. \_\_\_\_\_ in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_ to cover the above fees.  
 A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.  
  
☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any fees which may be required, or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. **02-4377** A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed.

**NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.**

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

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 REGISTRATION NUMBER  
  
**10 April 2000**  
 DATE

09/529239

FILE NO. A33153-PCT-USA 072667.0128

422 Rec'd PCT/PTO 10 APR 2000  
PATENT

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant : Doutriaux, et al.  
Serial No. : Not Yet Assigned Examiner:  
Filed : April 10, 2000 Group Art Unit:  
For : METHODS FOR OBTAINING PLANT VARIETIES

**PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT**

Assistant Commissioner for Patents

Washington, D.C. 20231

Sir:

Prior to the examination of the present application, please make the following amendments.

**IN THE CLAIMS:**

Please make the following amendments:

Please renumber the second Claim "25" as --26--.

Please renumber Claim "26" as --27--.

Please renumber Claim "27" as --28--.

Please renumber Claim "28" as --29--; and in the first line thereof, change "27" to --28--.

NY02:257264.1

## PATENT

Please renumber Claim "29" as --30--; and in the first line thereof, change "28" to --29--.

Please renumber Claim "31" as --32--; and in the first line thereof, change "27" to --28--.

Please renumber Claim "32" as --33--; and in the first line thereof, change "31" to --32--.

Please renumber Claim "33" as --34--.

Please renumber Claim "34" as --35--.

Please renumber Claim "35" as --36--.

IN THE ABSTRACT

After the Claims, please insert the following Abstract:

--An isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.--

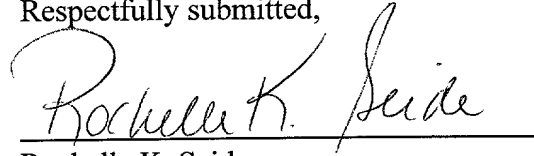
REMARKS

The present amendment is necessitated to eliminate the duplicate numbering of Claim 25, and to clarify the claim numbering and dependencies of the

PATENT

remaining claims. Also, an Abstract is provided. No new matter has been added.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Rochelle K. Seide", written over a horizontal line.

Rochelle K. Seide

Patent Office Reg. No. 32,300

Attorneys for Applicants  
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31 3 APR 2000

## Methods for Obtaining Plant Varieties

### TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to nucleotide sequences which encode polypeptides involved in the DNA mismatch repair systems of plants, and to the polypeptides encoded by those nucleotide sequences. The invention also relates to nucleotide sequences and polypeptide sequences for use in altering the DNA mismatch repair system in plants. The invention also relates to a process for altering the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant cell, to a process for increasing genetic variations in plants and to processes for obtaining plants having a desired characteristic.

### BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Plant breeding essentially relies on and makes use of genetic variation which occurs naturally within and between members of a family, a genus, a species or a subspecies. Another source of genetic variation is the introduction of genes from other organisms which may or may not be related to the host plant.

Allelic loci or non-allelic genes which constitute or contribute to desired quantitative (e.g. growth performance, yield, etc.) or qualitative (e.g. deposition, content and composition of seed storage products; pathogen resistance genes; etc.) traits that are absent, incomplete or inefficient in a species or subspecies of interest are typically introduced by the plant breeder from other species or subspecies, or *de novo*. This introduction is often done by crossing, provided that the species to be crossed are sexually compatible. Other means of introducing genomes, individual chromosomes or genes into plant cells or plants are well known in the art. They include cell fusion, chemically aided transfection (Schocher et al., 1986, Biotechnology 4: 1093) and ballistic (McCabe et al., 1988, Biotechnology 6: 923), microinjection (Neuhaus et al., 1987, TAG 75: 30), electroporation of protoplasts (Chupeau et al., 1989, Biotechnology 7: 53) or microbial transformation methods such as *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation (Horsch et al., 1985, Science 227: 1229; Hiei et al., 1996, Biotechnology 14: 745).

However, when a foreign genome, chromosome or gene is introduced into a plant, it will often segregate in subsequent generations from the genome of the recipient plant or plant cell during mitotic and meiotic cell divisions and, in consequence, become lost from the host plant or plant cell into which it had been introduced. Occasionally, however, the introduced genome, chromosome or gene physically combines entirely or in part with the genome, chromosome or gene of the host plant or plant cell in a process which is called recombination.

Recombination involves the exchange of covalent linkages between DNA molecules in regions of identical or similar sequence. It is referred to here as homologous recombination if donor and recipient DNA are identical or nearly identical (at least 99%

base sequence identity), and as homeologous recombination if donor and recipient DNA are not identical but are similar (less than 99% base sequence identity).

The ability of two genomes, chromosomes or genes to recombine is known to depend largely on the evolutionary relation between them and thus on the degree of sequence similarity between the two DNA molecules. Whereas homologous recombination is frequently observed during mitosis and meiosis, homeologous recombination is rarely or never seen.

From a breeder's perspective, the limits within which homologous recombination occurs, therefore, define a genetic barrier between species, varieties or lines, in contrast to homeologous recombination which can break this barrier. Homeologous recombination is thus of great importance for plant breeding. Accordingly there is a need for a process for enhancing the frequency of homeologous recombination in plants. In particular, there is a need for a process of increasing homeologous recombination to significantly shorten the length of breeding programs by reducing the number of crosses required to obtain an otherwise rare recombination event.

At least in *Escherichia coli*, homologous and homeologous recombination are known to share a common pathway that requires among others the proteins RecA, RecB, RecC, RecD and makes use of the SOS induced RuvA and RuvB, respectively. It has been suggested that mating induced recombination follows the Double-Strand Break Repair model (Szostak et al., 1983, Cell 33, 25-35), which is widely used to describe genetic recombination in eukaryotes. Following the alignment of homologous or homeologous DNA double helices the RecA protein mediates an exchange of a single DNA strand from the donor helix to the aligned recipient DNA helix. The incoming strand screens the recipient helix for sequence complementarity, seeking to form a heteroduplex by hydrogen bonding the complementary strand. The displaced homologous or homeologous strand of the recipient helix is guided into the donor helix where it base pairs with its counterpart strand to form a second heteroduplex. The resulting branch point then migrates along the aligned chromosomes thereby elongating and thus stabilising the initial heteroduplexes. Single stranded gaps (if present) are closed by DNA synthesis. The strand cross overs (Holliday junction) are eventually resolved enzymatically to yield the recombination products.

Although in wild type *E. coli* homologous and homeologous recombination are thus mechanistically similar if not identical, homologous recombination in conjugational crosses *E. coli* x *E. coli* occurs five orders of magnitude more frequently than homeologous recombination in conjugational crosses *E. coli* x *S. typhimurium* (Matic et al. 1995; Cell 80, 507-515). The imbalance in favour of homologous recombination was shown to be caused largely by the bacterial MisMatch Repair (MMR) system since its



inactivation increased the frequency of homeologous recombination in *E. coli* up to 1000 fold (Rayssiguier et al. 1989, Nature 342, 396-401).

In *E. coli*, the MMR system (reviewed by Modrich 1991, Annual Rev Genetics 25, 229-253) is composed of only three proteins known as MutS, MutL and MutH. MutS recognizes and binds to base pair mismatches. MutL then forms a stable complex with mismatch bound MutS. This protein complex now activates the MutH intrinsic single stranded endonuclease which nicks the strand containing the misplaced base and thereby prepares the template for DNA repair enzymes.

During recombination, MMR components inhibit homeologous recombination. In vitro experiments demonstrated that MutS in complex with MutL binds to mismatches at the recombination branch point and physically blocks RecA mediated strand exchange and heteroduplex formation (Worth et al., 1994; PNAS 91, 3238-3241). Interestingly, the SOS dependent RuvAB mediated branch migration is insensitive to MutS/MutL, explaining the observed slight increase in SOS dependent homeologous recombination. Homeologous mating even induces the SOS response, thereby taking advantage of RuvAB induction (Matic et al. 1995, Cell 80, 507-515).

The MMR system thus appears to be a genetic guardian over genome stability in *E. coli*. In this role it essentially determines the extent to which genetic isolation, that is, speciation, occurs. The diminished sensitivity of the SOS system to MMR, however, allows (within limits) for rapid genomic changes at times of stress, providing the means for fast adaptation to altered environmental conditions and thus contributing to intraspecies genetic variation and species evolution.

The important role of MMR in preserving genomic integrity has been established also in certain eukaryotes. In its efficiency, the human MMR, for example, may even counteract potential gene therapy tools such as triple-helix forming oligonucleotides including RNA-DNA hybrid molecules (Havre et al., 1993, J. Virology 67: 7234-7331; Wang et al., 1995, Mol. Cell. Biol. 15: 1759-1768; Kotani et al., 1996, Mol. Gen. Genetics 250: 626-634; Cole-Strauss et al., 1996, Science 273: 1387-1389). Such oligonucleotides are designed to introduce single base changes into selected DNA target sequences in order to inactivate for example cancer genes or to restore their normal function. The resulting base mismatches however are recognised by the mismatch repair system which then directs removal of the mismatched base, thereby reducing the efficiency of oligonucleotide induced site-specific mutagenesis.

To date, two families of related genes, homologous to the bacterial *MutS* and *MutL* genes have been identified or isolated in yeast and mammals (recent reviews by Arnheim and Shibata, 1997, Curr. Opinion Genet. Dev. 7, 364-370; Modrich and Lahue, 1996, Annual Rev. Biochem. 65, 101-133; Umar and Kunkel, 1996, Eur. J. Biochem. 238, 297-307). Biochemical and genetic analysis indicated that eukaryotic MutS homologs (MSH)

and MutL homologs (MLH, PMS), respectively, fulfil similar protein functions as their bacterial counterparts. Their relative abundance, however, could reflect different mismatch specificity and/or specialisation for different tissues or organelles or developmental processes such as mitotic versus meiotic recombination.

5 To date, six different genes homologous to *MutS* have been isolated in yeast (*yMSH*), and their homologs have been found in mouse (*mMSH*) and human (*hMSH*), respectively. Encoded proteins *yMSH2*, *yMSH3* and *yMSH6* appear to be the main *MutS* homologs involved in MMR during mitosis and meiosis in yeast, where the complementary proteins *MSH3* and *MSH6* alternatively associate with *MSH2* to recognise  
10 different mismatch substrates (Masischky et al., 1996, *Genes Dev.* 10, 407-420). Similar protein interactions have been demonstrated for the human homologs *hMSH2*, *hMSH3* and *hMSH6* (Acharya et al., 1996, *PNAS* 93, 13629-13634).

MutL homologs (MLH and PMS), recently reviewed by Modrich and Lahue (1996, *Annual Rev. Biochem.* 65, 101-133) have so far been found in yeast (*yMLH1* and  
15 *yPMS1*), mouse (*mPMS2*) and human (*hMLH1*, *hPMS1* and *hPMS2*). The *hPMS2* is a member of a family of at least 7 genes (Horii et al., 1994, *Biochem. Biophys. Res. Commun.* 204, 1257-1264) and its gene product is most closely related to *yPMS1*. Prolla et al. (1994, *Science* 265, 1091-1093) presented evidence for *yPMS1* and *yMLH1* to physically associate with each other and, together, to interact with the *MutS* homolog  
20 *yMSH2* to form a ternary complex involved in mismatch substrate binding.

However, while medical interest in mismatch repair has prompted extensive research on MMR in bacteria, yeast and mammals, MMR genes have not been isolated from higher plants prior to the present invention and no attempts to adjust the plant MMR to plant breeding needs have been reported.

25

## SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

According to a first embodiment of the invention, there is provided an isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant. In one form of this embodiment, the invention provides an isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a  
30 polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human. More particularly, the invention provides polynucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides which are homologous to the mismatch repair polypeptides *MSH3* and *MSH6* of *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Still more particularly, the invention provides the coding sequences of the genes *AtMSH3* and  
35 *AtMSH6* of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, as defined hereinbelow, and polynucleotide sequences encoding polypeptides which are homologous to polypeptides encoded by *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6*.

According to a second embodiment of the invention, there is provided an isolated and purified polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant, for example a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human such as a polypeptide encoded by the genes *AtMSH3* or *AtMSH6* of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, as defined hereinbelow.

According to a third embodiment of the invention, there is provided an isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence encoding a polynucleotide which is capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence; and (ii) a sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.

According to a fourth embodiment of the invention there is provided a chimeric gene comprising a DNA sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence encoding a polynucleotide which is capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence, and (ii) a sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant: together with at least one regulation element capable of functioning in a plant cell. Examples of such regulation elements include constitutive, inducible, tissue type specific and cell type specific promoters such as 35S, NOS, PR1a, AoPR1 and DMC1. Typically, a chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment will also include at least one terminator sequence, more typically exactly one terminator sequence.

In the third and fourth embodiments, said interference, by said polynucleotide sequence, with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair peptide of a yeast or a human typically occurs by hybridisation or by co-suppression.

According to a fifth embodiment of the invention there is provided a plasmid or vector comprising a chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment. A vector of the fifth embodiment may be, for example, a viral vector or a bacterial vector.

According to a sixth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a plant cell stably transformed, transfected or electroporated with a plasmid or vector of the fifth embodiment.

According to seventh embodiment of the invention, there is provided a plant comprising a cell of the sixth embodiment.

According to an eighth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a process for at least partially inactivating a DNA mismatch repair system of a plant cell, comprising

transforming or transfecting said plant cell with a DNA sequence of the third embodiment or a chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment or a plasmid or vector of the fifth embodiment, and causing said DNA sequence to express said polynucleotide or said polypeptide.

5 According to a ninth embodiment of the invention, there is provided a process for increasing genetic variation in a plant comprising obtaining a hybrid plant from a first plant and a second plant, or cells thereof, said first and second plants being genetically different; altering the mismatch repair system in said hybrid plant; permitting said hybrid plant to self-fertilise and produce offspring plants; and screening said offspring plants for  
10 plants in which homeologous recombination has occurred. For example, homeologous recombination may be evidenced by new genetic linkage of a desired characteristic trait or of a gene which contributes to a desired characteristic trait.

According to a tenth embodiment of the invention there is provided a process for obtaining a plant having a desired characteristic, comprising altering the mismatch repair  
15 system in a plant, cell or plurality of cells of a plant which does not have said desired characteristic, permitting mutations to persist in said cells to produce mutated plant cells, deriving plants from said mutated plant cells, and screening said plants for a plant having said desired characteristic.

In a preferred form of the ninth and tenth embodiments of the invention, the step of  
20 altering the mismatch repair system comprises introducing into said hybrid plant, plant, cell or cells a chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment and permitting the chimeric gene to express a polynucleotide which is capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence in a mismatch repair gene of the hybrid plant, plant, cell or cells, or a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of the hybrid  
25 plant or cells.

In other embodiments, the invention provides (a) an oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to a DNA molecule of the first embodiment; (b) an oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to the DNA of SEQ ID NO: 18 and (c) an oligonucleotide capable of  
30 hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to the DNA of SEQ ID NO:30; with the proviso that the oligonucleotide of (a), (b) and (c) is other than SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Figure 1 provides a diagrammatic representation of the primer sequences used to  
35 isolate *AtMSH3*.

Figure 2 is a plasmid map of clone 52, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites in the 5' half of the full-length cDNA for *AtMSH3*.

Figure 3 is a plasmid map of clone 13, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites in the 3' half of the full-length cDNA for *AtMSH3*.

Figure 4 is a sequence listing of the coding sequence of *AtMSH3*, together with a deduced sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

5 Figure 5 is a protein alignment of yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* MSH3 protein.

Figure 6 provides a diagrammatic representation of the primer sequences used to isolate *AtMSH6*.

10 Figure 7 is a plasmid map of clone 43, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites in the 5' half of the full-length cDNA for *AtMSH6*.

Figure 8 is a plasmid map of clone 62, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites in the 3' half of the full-length cDNA for *AtMSH6*.

Figure 9 is a sequence listing of the coding sequence of *AtMSH6*, together with a deduced sequence of the encoded polypeptide.

15 Figure 10 is a protein alignment of yeast (*Saccharomyces cerevisiae*) and *Arabidopsis thaliana* MSH6 protein.

Figure 11 is a genomic sequence listing of *AtMSH6*.

Figure 12 is a plasmid map of plasmid pPF13.

Figure 13 is a plasmid map of plasmid pPF14.

20 Figure 14 is a plasmid map of plasmid pCW186.

Figure 15 is a plasmid map of plasmid pCW187.

Figure 16 is a plasmid map of plasmid pPF66.

Figure 17 is a plasmid map of plasmid pPF57.

Figure 18 is a diagrammatic representation of an antisense gene construction for use  
25 in homeologous meiotic recombination.

Figure 19 is a plasmid map of plasmid p3243.

### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The present invention is based on the inventors' discovery that there exist in higher plants genes which are homologous to MMR genes in *E. coli*, and to MMR genes in  
30 yeasts and humans.

Thus, the inventors have identified genes, herein designated *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6*, of the plant *Arabidopsis thaliana* which encode the proteins AtMSH3 and AtMSH6. These plant proteins are homologous to yMSH3 and yMSH6, respectively. The present inventors have isolated cDNAs encoding the proteins AtMSH3 and AtMSH6 and have  
35 isolated the complete gene encoding AtMSH6. Given the teaching herein, other genes (for example AtMSH2, and genes of other plants) may be obtained which are involved in DNA mismatch repair in plants, including other genes which encode polypeptides homologous to MMR proteins of yeasts or humans, such as genes which encode

polypeptides homologous to yeast MSH2, MLH1 or PMS2, or to human MLH1, PMS1 or PMS2. For example, given the teaching herein, genes of members of the *Brassicaceae* family or of other unrelated families, for example the *Poaceae*, the *Solanaceae*, the *Asteraceae*, the *Malvaceae*, the *Fabaceae*, the *Linaceae*, the *Canabinaceae*, the *Dauaceae* and the *Cucurbitaceae* family, and which encode polypeptides homologous to MMR proteins of yeasts or humans may be obtained.

Examples of plants whose genes encoding polypeptides homologous to MMR proteins of yeasts or humans may be obtained given the teaching herein include maize, wheat, oats, barley, rice, tomato, potato, tobacco, capsicum, sunflower, lettuce, artichoke, safflower, cotton, okra, beans of many kinds including soybean, peas, melon, squash, cucumber, oilseed rape, broccoli, cauliflower, cabbage, flax, hemp, hops and carrot.

Within the meaning of the present invention, a first polypeptide is defined as homologous to a second polypeptide if the amino acid sequence of the first polypeptide exhibits a similarity of at least 50% on the polypeptide level to the amino acid sequence of the second polypeptide.

A procedure which may be followed to obtain genes *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* is described in Example 1. Essentially the same technique may be applied to obtain other mismatch repair genes of *Arabidopsis thaliana*, and essentially the same technique as exemplified herein may be applied to cDNA obtained by reverse transcription of RNA from other plants. Alternatively, given the sequence information disclosed herein, other degenerate oligonucleotide primers, especially oligonucleotides of the invention which are capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions (such as the conditions described in Example 1 using primers UPMU and DOMU) to *AtMSH3* and/or *AtMSH6* may be designed and obtained for use in isolating sequences of plant mismatch repair genes which are homologous to *AtMSH3* or *AtMSH6*, from other plants. Similarly, oligonucleotides of the invention which are capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to plant mismatch repair genes of plants other than *Arabidopsis thaliana* also fall within the scope of the present invention and may be utilised to obtain mismatch repair genes of still other plants. Typically, such oligonucleotides are capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to a DNA molecule which encodes a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or a human. The temperature at which oligonucleotides of the invention hybridise to *AtMSH3* and/or *AtMSH6*, or to plant mismatch repair genes of plants other than *Arabidopsis thaliana*, or to DNA molecules which encode polypeptides which are homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or a human may be higher than 45°C, for example at least 50°C, or at least 55°C, or at least 60°C or as high as 65°C.

The successful gene isolation disclosed herein demonstrates for the first time the existence of MMR in higher plants and indicates the presence of other plant MMR genes. For example, genes encoding the plant homologs of MSH1, MSH2, MSH4, MSH5, PMS1, PMS2 and MLH1 may be identified given the teaching herein. Such genes, as well as those specifically described herein, separately or in combination, are useful in manipulating the plant MMR for plant breeding purposes. Thus, for example, the plant MMR may be altered by including in a plant cell a polynucleotide sequence as defined herein above with reference to the third embodiment of the invention, and causing the polynucleotide sequence to express either a polynucleotide which disables a plant MMR gene, or a polypeptide which disrupts the plant's MMR system.

The DNA molecule of the third embodiment of the invention includes a polynucleotide sequence (herein referred to as a MMR altering gene) which may for example encode sense, antisense or ribozyme molecules characterised by sufficient base sequence similarity or complementarity to the gene to be altered to permit the antisense or ribozyme molecule to hybridise with the plant MMR gene in vivo or to permit the sense molecule to participate in co-suppression. Alternatively, the MMR altering gene may encode a protein or proteins which interfere with the activity of a plant MMR protein and thus disrupt the plant's MMR system. For example, such encoded proteins may be antibodies or other proteins capable of interfering with MMR protein function, such as by complexing with a protein functionally involved in plant MMR thereby disrupting the MMR of the plant. An example of such a protein is the MSH3 protein of *Arabidopsis thaliana* described herein or a protein of another plant which is homologous to the MSH3 protein of *A. thaliana*. For instance, overexpression of MSH3 in a plant cell causes MSH2 present in the cell to be substantially completely complexed, disrupting the mismatch repair mechanism or mechanisms in the cell which are functionally dependent on the presence of a complex of MSH2 with MSH6. Similarly, mismatch repair mechanisms which depend on the presence of a complex of MSH2 and MSH3 may be disrupted by the overexpression of MSH6.

A chimeric gene of the fourth embodiment, incorporating a MMR altering gene, may be prepared by methods which are known in the art. Similarly, the MMR altering gene may be introduced into a plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant by techniques known in the art as being suitable for plant transformation, or by crossing. Known transformation techniques include *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* mediated gene transfer, ballistic and chemical methods, and electroporation of protoplasts.

The MMR altering gene or genes are typically expressed from suitable promoters. Suitable promoters may direct constitutive expression, such as the 35S or the NOS promoter. Usually, however, the promoter will direct either inducible or tissue specific (e.g. callus; embryonic tissue; etc.), cell type specific (e.g. protoplasts; meiocytes; etc.) or developmental (e.g. embryo) expression of the altering gene or genes, in order for the

MMR system to function in tissue types or cell types, or at developmental stages of the plant, in which it is not desirable for the MMR system to be altered. Using such promoters, therefore, the activity of a MMR altering gene may be limited to a specific stage during plant development or it may be altered by controlling conditions external to the plant, and the deleterious effects of a permanently disabled or altered DNA mismatch repair system in a plant may be avoided. Examples of suitable promoters which are not constitutive are known in the art and include inducible promoters such as *PR1a* (reviewed by Gatz, 1997, Annual Rev. Plant Phys. Plant Mol. Biol. 48: 89), tissue specific promoters such as *AoPRI* (Sabahattin et al., 1993, Biotechnology 11: 218), and cell-type specific promoters such as *DMC1*.

A chimeric gene in accordance with the invention may further be physically linked to one or more selection markers such as genes which confer phenotypic traits such as herbicide resistance, antibiotic resistance or disease resistance, or which confer some other recognisable trait such as male sterility, male fertility, grain size, colour, growth rate, flowering time, ripening time, etc.

The process of the tenth embodiment of the invention provides, for example, a process for generating intraspecies genetic variation by altering the mismatch repair system in a plant cell, in regenerating plant tissue or in a whole plant. The plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant includes and expresses one or more MMR altering genes which are capable of altering mismatch repair in the plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant. Alteration of MMR may be achieved, for example, by inactivating the genes encoding plant MSH3 and/or plant MSH6. It is preferred to inactivate the plant MSH3 and MSH6 encoding genes at the same time and in the same plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant. Typically in this preferred form of the invention inactivation of either plant MSH3 or MSH6 alone is insufficient to substantially alter the plant's mismatch repair system and only when both MSH3 and MSH6 are inactivated simultaneously is the plant's mismatch repair system sufficiently altered to prevent the MMR system from recognising base pair mismatches, base insertions or deletions as a result of DNA replication errors, DNA damage, or oligonucleotide induced site-specific mutagenesis. However, in some applications of the invention, inactivation of only one gene may also be used to cause genomic instability or increase the efficiency of site-specific mutagenesis.

If desired, the MMR altering gene or genes may later be rendered non-functional or ineffective, or may be removed from the genome of the plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant in order to restore mismatch repair in the plant cell, regenerating tissue or whole plant. The MMR altering gene or genes may be inactivated by means of known gene inactivation tools, such as ribozymes, or may be removed from the genome using gene elimination systems known in the art, such as *CRE/LOX*. It is preferred to render two genes, whose gene products combine to incapacitate MMR, ineffective by separating



the altering genes through segregation. Therefore, in a preferred embodiment of the invention a first plant cell or plant is generated in which only plant *MSH3* is incapacitated, and a second plant cell or plant is generated in which only plant *MSH6* is incapacitated. The combination of both genomes, for example by crossing, then produces significant  
5 MMR deficiency in those cells or plants which have inherited both altering genes. If the altering genes are expressed from unlinked loci, gene segregation restores MMR activity in the progeny of the cells or plants.

In a process of the ninth embodiment of this invention, homeologous recombination is enhanced between different genomes, chromosomes or genes in plant cells or plants by  
10 altering MMR in said plant cells or plants. Such genomes, chromosomes or genes are characterised in that they originate from different plant families, genera, species, subspecies, plant varieties or lines. Hybrid plant cells or hybrid plants may be produced by crossing, by cell fusion or by other techniques known in the art. These plant cells or plants are further characterised by expressing one or more genes that are capable of  
15 altering mismatch repair in the plant cell or plants.

In the process of the ninth embodiment, the homeologous recombination is typically for the purpose of introducing a desired characteristic in the hybrid plant. In this typical application of the process of the ninth embodiment, and in the process of the tenth  
20 embodiment the desired characteristic may be any characteristic which is of value to the plant breeder. Examples of such characteristics are well known in the art and include altered composition or quality of leaf or seed derived storage products (e.g. oil, starch, protein), altered composition or quality of cell walls (e.g. decrease in lignin content), altered growth rate, prolonged flowering, increased plant yield or grain yield, altered plant morphology, resistance to pathogens, tolerance to or improved performance under  
25 environmental stresses of various kinds, etc.

In a preferred form of the tenth embodiment, an MMR altering gene is co-introduced along with the homeologous genome, chromosome or gene of another plant cell or plant into an MMR proficient plant cell or MMR proficient plant to produce a hybrid plant cell or hybrid plant in which homeologous recombination can occur.  
30 Suitably, the MMR proficient plant cell or MMR proficient plant may also include an MMR altering gene. For example a gene capable of inactivating plant *MSH3* may be co-introduced along with the homeologous genome, chromosome or gene of another plant cell or plant into an MMR proficient plant cell or MMR proficient plant in which *MSH6* is inactivated. A resultant hybrid plant in which homeologous recombination occurs will  
35 include both the *MSH3* and *MSH6* altering genes and its MMR system will therefore be inactivated.

In this form of the invention, if hybrid plants are to be produced by crossing, the MMR altering gene preferably originates from the male parent, thus ensuring that the

MMR altering gene is always introduced and is not present in the recipient cell. That is, the MMR of the recipient cell, prior to introduction of the MMR altering gene, is typically proficient. Alternatively, if an MMR altering gene is present in a recipient cell it may be ineffective or inefficient on its own, or it may be linked to an inducible or tissue specific or cell type specific promoter which only renders the MMR altering gene active under limited conditions.

Thus, in a preferred form of the process of the ninth embodiment, the MMR system of the hybrid plant is initially unaltered. In this form of the process, the step of altering the mismatch repair system may comprise introducing into the hybrid plant, or cells thereof, a MMR altering gene, such as by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* or *A. rhizogenes* mediated gene transfer, ballistic and chemical methods, and electroporation of protoplasts.

The MMR altering gene or genes are typically expressed from suitable promoters, as described above. Preferably, the promoter is transcriptionally active in mitotically and meiotically active tissue and/or cells to ensure MMR alteration after chromosome pairing at mitosis and meiosis, respectively. The preferred timing for MMR alteration is at meiosis, because recombinant genomes, chromosomes or genes are directly transmitted to the progeny. A suitable meiocyte specific promoter is for example the *DMC1* promoter from *Arabidopsis thaliana* ssp. *Ler.* (Klimyuk and Jones, 1997, Plant J. 11, 1-14). However, mitotic homeologous recombination is also a desirable outcome as somatic recombination events can be transmitted to offspring due to the totipotency of plant cells and the lack of predetermined germ cells in plants.

If desired, the MMR altering gene or genes may later be rendered non-functional or ineffective, or may be removed from the hybrid plant or hybrid plant cells, in order to restore mismatch repair in the hybrid plant or hybrid plant cells. The MMR altering gene or genes may be inactivated by means of known gene inactivation tools as described herein above.

## EXAMPLES

### Example 1. Cloning of the *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* coding sequences

#### Isolation of partial *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* consensus sequences

Degenerate oligonucleotides UPMU (SEQ ID NO:1) and DOMU (SEQ ID NO:2)

UPMU CTGGATCCACIGGICCAA(C/T)ATG

DOMU CTGGATCC(A/G)TA(A/G)TGIGTI(A/G)C(A/G)AA

were used to isolate *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* sequences by PCR amplification.

Primers UPMU and DOMU correspond to conserved amino acid sequences of the proteins MutS (*E. coli* and *S. typhimurium*), HexA (*S. pneumoniae*), Rep1 (mouse) and Duc1 (human). The conserved regions to which they are targeted are TGPNM for UPMU (amino acid positions 852-856 for *AtMSH6* and 816-820 for *AtMSH3*) FATHY or FVTHY

for DOMU (amino acid positions 964-968 for AtMSH6 and 928-932 for AtMSH3, respectively.) These primers have been used to isolate MSH2 and MSH1 from yeast (Reenan and Kolodner, Genetics 132: 963-973 (1992)) and MSH2 from *Xenopus* and mouse (Varlet et al., Nuc. Acids Res. 22:5723-5728 (1994)).

5 Template single strand cDNA was produced by reverse transcription of 2 µg total RNA from a cell suspension culture of *Arabidopsis thaliana* ecotype Columbia (Axelos et al. 1989, Mol. Gen. Genetics 219: 106-112). The PCR reaction was performed under the following conditions in a final volume of 100µl: 0.2mM dNTP, 1µM each primer, 1XPCR buffer, 1u *Taq* DNA polymerase (Appligene) in the presence of template cDNA. PCR  
10 parameters were 5 minutes at 94°C, followed by 30 cycles of 40 seconds at 95°C, 90 seconds at 45°C, 1 minute at 72°C. The amplification products were cloned into pGEM-T vector (Promega) and sequenced. Two different clones were isolated, S5 (350bp) was homologous to *MSH3*, S8 (327bp) was homologous to *MSH6*. Complete cDNA sequences were then isolated according to the Marathon cDNA amplification kit procedure (Clontech).  
15 In summary, this procedure involves producing double stranded cDNA by reverse transcription of 2µg polyA<sup>+</sup> RNA from the cell suspension culture of *Arabidopsis*. Adaptors are ligated on each side of the cDNA. The ligated cDNA is used as a template for 5' and 3' RACE PCR reactions in the presence of primers that are specific for the adaptor on one side (AP1 and AP2), and specific for the targeted gene on the other side. A 5' and a 3'  
20 fragment that overlap are thus produced for each gene. The complete gene coding sequence can be reconstituted taking advantage of a unique restriction site, if available, in the overlapping region. Specific details of this procedure as it was used to isolate *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* coding regions, are as follows.

#### Isolation of *AtMSH3* complete coding sequence

25 From the sequence of clone S5, primer 636 (SEQ ID NO:3) was designed:

636 TGCTAGTGCCTCTTGCAAGCTCAT.

Primer AP1 (SEQ ID NO:4) is complementary to a portion of an adaptor sequence which had been ligated to the 5' and 3' ends of *Arabidopsis* cDNA:

AP1 CCATCCTAATACGACTCACTATAGGGC.

30 PCR performed on the ligated cDNA with primers 636 and AP1 for the 5' RACE PCR was followed by a second round of amplification with the nested primers AP2 (SEQ ID NO:5) and S525 (SEQ ID NO:6)

AP2 ACTCACTATAGGGCTCGAGCGGC

S525 AGGTTCTGATTATGTGTGACGCTTTACTTA

35 (the latter was also designed to correspond to a part of the sequence of clone S5) and produced a 2720bp DNA fragment. Figure 1 provides a diagrammatic representation of the primer sequences used to isolate *AtMSH3*. Another primer (S51, SEQ ID NO:7)

S51 GGATCGGGTACTGGGTTTTGAGTGTGAGG

was designed closer to the 5' border and permitted the determination of 99bp upstream to the ATG initiation codon. For the 3' RACE PCR, a first PCR reaction was performed with primers AP1 and 635 (SEQ ID NO:8).

635 GCACGTGCTTGATGGTGTTCAC

5 followed by a second round of amplification, using the nested primers AP2 and S523 (SEQ ID NO:9)

S523 TCAGACAGTATCCAGCATGGCAGAAGTA

which produced a DNA fragment of 890bp. Both DNA fragments were subcloned into pGEM-T and sequenced. Since PCR amplification using the Expand Long Template PCR  
10 System (Boehringer-Mannheim) produced errors in the sequence, new oligonucleotides were designed to isolate those sequences again by PCR, but with the high fidelity DNA polymerase *Pfu*. PCR with primers 1S5 (SEQ ID NO:10) and S53 (SEQ ID NO:11)

1S5 ATCCCGGGATGGGCAAGCAAAAGCAGCAGACGA

S53 GACAAAGAGCGAAATGAGGCCCTTGG

15 amplified the 1244bp fragment clone 52 (SEQ ID NO:12, cloned into pUC18/*Sma*I). PCR with primers S52 (SEQ ID NO:13) and 2S5 (SEQ ID NO:14)

2S5 ATCCCGGGTCAAAATGAACAAGTTGGTTTTAGTC

S52 GCCACATCTGACTGTTCAAGCCCTCGC

amplified the 2104bp clone 13 (SEQ ID NO:15, cloned into pUC18/*Sma*I). The complete  
20 coding sequence of the *AtMSH3* gene was reconstructed in pUC18 by ligating the 5' half of *AtMSH3* (clone 52) to the 3' half of *AtMSH3* (clone 13) after digesting with *Bam*H1 which has a unique cleavage site in the overlapping region of both clones. This manipulation yielded plasmid pPF26. The *Sma*I fragment from pPF26 contains the complete *AtMSH3* coding sequence. The remaining primers referred to in Figure 1 are as  
25 follows:

S51 GGATCGGGTACTGGGTTTTGAGTGTGAGG (SEQ ID NO:16)

S525 AGGTTCTGATTATGTGTGACGCTTTACTTA (SEQ ID NO:17)

Figures 2 and 3 provide plasmid maps of clones 52 and 13 respectively, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites. The complete *AtMSH3* coding sequence (SEQ ID NO:18)  
30 is 3246bp long and is shown in Figure 4 together with the deduced sequence (SEQ ID NO:19) of the encoded polypeptide. *AtMSH3* is clearly homologous to the yeast and mouse *MSH3* genes. A sequence alignment of polypeptides encoded by *AtMSH3* and that encoded by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* *MSH3* is set out in Figure 5.

#### Isolation of the *AtMSH6* complete coding sequence and genomic sequences

35 The same procedure allowed isolation of the *AtMSH6* cDNA. Figure 6 provides a diagrammatic representation of the primer sequences used to isolate *AtMSH6*. For the 5' RACE PCR, primers 638 (SEQ ID NO:20) and AP1 (SEQ ID NO:4)

638 TCTCTACCAGGTGACGAAAAACCG

allowed the amplification of a 2889 DNA fragment. Primer S81 (SEQ ID NO:21)

004207" 62262560

S81 CGTCGCCTTTAGCATCCCCTTCCTTCAC

helped define the 142bp upstream to the ATG initiation codon. On the 3' side, RACE PCR was initially performed with primers S823 (SEQ ID NO:22) and AP1 (SEQ ID NO:4),

S823 GCTTGGCGCATCTAATAGAATCATGACAGG

5 and then with the nested primers 637 (SEQ ID NO:23) and AP2 (SEQ ID NO:5).

637 GACAGCGTCAGTTCTTCAGAATGC

to produce a 774bp DNA fragment. As for *AtMSH3*, those fragments were cloned and sequenced. Re-isolation of the DNA sequence using the high fidelity *Pfu* polymerase and newly designed primers 1S8 (SEQ ID NO:24) and S83 (SEQ ID NO:25) (for the 5' side) led  
10 to a 2182 bp DNA fragment identified as clone 43 (SEQ ID NO:26, cloned in pUC18/SmaI), and a 1379bp clone identified as clone 62 (SEQ ID NO:27, also cloned in pUC18/SmaI).

1S8 ATCCCGGGATGCAGCGCCAGAGATCGATTTTGT

2S8 ATCCCGGGTTATTTGGGAACACAGTAAGAGGATT (SEQ ID  
15 NO:28)

S82 GCGTTTCGATCATCAGCCTCTGTGTTGC (SEQ ID NO:29)

S83 CGCTATCTATGGCTGCTTCGAATTGAG

Figures 7 and 8 provide plasmid maps of clones 43 and 62 respectively, showing restriction enzyme cleavage sites. Clones 43 and 62 were digested by the *XmnI* restriction enzyme for  
20 which a unique site is present in their overlapping region and then ligated. The complete *AtMSH6* coding sequence (SEQ ID NO:30) is 3330bp long and is shown in Figure 9 together with the deduced sequence (SEQ ID NO:31) of the encoded polypeptide. *AtMSH6* is clearly homologous to the yeast and mouse *MSH6* genes. A sequence alignment of polypeptides encoded by *AtMSH6* and that encoded by *Saccharomyces cerevisiae MSH6* is  
25 set out in Figure 10.

An *AtMSH6* genomic sequence was also isolated from a genomic DNA library constituted after partial *Sau3AI* digestion of DNA from the *Arabidopsis* cell suspension. 8062bp were sequenced that covered the *AtMSH6* gene and show colinearity with the cDNA. 16 introns are found scattered along the gene. The complete genomic sequence  
30 (SEQ ID NO:98) is shown in Figure 11.

## Example 2. A measure of somatic variation in MMR deficient plants

### Constructs

Constructs with antisense *AtMSH3* or antisense *AtMSH6* or both *AtMSH3/AtMSH6* under the control of a single 35S promoter have been inserted into the binary vector  
35 pPZP121 (Hajdukiewicz et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 23, 793-799) between the right and left borders of the T-DNA. The pPZP121 plasmid confers chloramphenicol resistance to *Escherichia coli* or *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* bacteria. The *aacC1* gene is carried by the T-DNA and allows selection of transformed plant cells on gentamycin (Hajdukiewicz et al., Plant Mol. Biol. 25, 989-994). For the purpose of expressing antisense constructs, a 35S

promoter/terminator cassette with a polylinker was introduced into pPZP121. The 3' ends of the considered genes have been chosen since this region seems more efficient for antisense inhibition. For *AtMSH3* this corresponds to clone 13 (2104bp), for *AtMSH6* this corresponds to clone 62 (1379bp). Clone 13 comprises 2104bp of the 3' region that were cut off the pUC18 vector by SalI/SstI restriction, blunted with T4 DNA polymerase and ligated into the T4 DNA polymerase blunted *Bam*HI site of pPZP121/35S, creating clone pPF13. The same procedure was followed for the 3' region of *AtMSH6* clone 62 (1379bp) thus creating plasmid pPF14. For the double constructs, the 3' region (from clone 62) of *AtMSH6* was introduced ahead of the *AtMSH3* region into pPF13 creating pCW186 and reciprocally, the 3' region of *AtMSH3* (from clone 13) was introduced ahead of *AtMSH6* into pPF14, creating pCW187.

These constructs were introduced into the Arabidopsis cells (as described below) of wildtype Columbia and of the Columbia tester line.

An alternative strategy to antisense inhibition of *AtMSH6* comes from experiments of Marra et al. (1998, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci USA 95, 8568-8573) who show that overexpression of functional *MSH3* results in depletion of MSH6 protein in human cells. This depletion may generate a mismatch repair mutant phenotype.

For the purpose of overexpressing functional *AtMSH3* protein in plant cells, the complete *MSH3* coding region was excised from pPF26 (example 1) by digestion with *Sma*I, and was inserted into the *Sma*I site of pCW164. The resulting construct was named pPF66. It contains a complete *AtMSH3* gene under the control of the 35S promoter inside the left (LB) and right (RB) border of the T-DNA. This T-DNA also contains the *hpt2* gene for gentamycin selection. Plasmid pPF66 was introduced into Arabidopsis cells as described below. One cell clone was selected which clearly overexpressed the *AtMSH3* gene as shown by Northern analysis. Figures 12-16 provide plasmid maps of plasmids pPF13, pPF14, pCW186, pCW187 and pPF66, respectively.

#### Construction of tester construct

For the purpose of Forward Mutagenesis Assays, a tester construct was built containing the coding regions for *nptII*, *codA*, *uidA*. All three genes are driven by the 35S promoter and are terminated by the 35S terminator. This construct was obtained by introducing an EcoRI fragment encoding the *codA* cassette (2.5kb) and a *Hind*III fragment encoding the *uidA* (*GUS*) cassette (2.4kb) into the pPZP111 vector (Hajdukiewicz et al., 1994, Plant Mol Biol 23: 793-799) which already contained the *nptII* expression cassette. This new plasmid was named pPF57. *NptII* is used to select for transformed plant cells. *GUS* is used to analyse the degree of gene silencing in the construct (i.e. to identify cell lines in which the transgenes are expressed), and *codA* is used as a marker for forward mutagenesis (described below).

The plasmid map of pPF57 is provided in Figure 17.

#### Plant cell transformation

The constructs are introduced into *Agrobacterium* by electroporation. Plant cells are then transformed by co-cultivation. A suspension culture of *Arabidopsis thaliana* cells that has been established by Axelos et al. (1992, Plant Physiol. Biochem. 30, 1-6) may be used. One day old freshly subcultured cells are diluted five times into AT medium (Gamborg B5 medium, 30g/l sucrose, 200µg/l NAA). 10µl of saturated *Agrobacterium* containing the transforming T-DNA constructs are added to 10ml diluted cells in a 100ml erlenmeyer. The co-cultivation is agitated slowly (80rpm) for 2 days. The cells are then washed 3 times into AT medium and finally resuspended in the same initial volume (10ml). The culture is agitated for 3 days to allow expression before plating on selection plates (AT/BactoAgar 8g/l+gentamycin 50µg/ml). Transformed individual calli are isolated 3 weeks later.

#### Tester Strain

The tester construct on plasmid pPF57 was introduced into *Arabidopsis* cells of wildtype Columbia using the transformation protocol described above. Among 10 candidate transformants, one cell clone was shown (by Southern analysis) to have a unique T-DNA insertion. All three genes were shown to be functional in this cell line as indicated by resistance to kanamycin, blue staining in the presence of X-Glu (*GUS*), and sensitivity to 5-fluoro-cytosine (*codA*).

MMR altering genes (described above) were then introduced individually into the tester line and transformed cells are used for analysis of both Microsatellite Instability and Forward Mutagenesis.

#### Microsatellite analysis

Microsatellites have been described in *Arabidopsis* (Bell and Ecker, 1994, Genomics 19, 137-144). The present Example is based on a study of instability of microsatellites that are polymorphic amongst different ecotypes. DNA is extracted from the transformed calli. Specific primers have been defined that are used to amplify the microsatellite sequence. One of the two primers is previously P<sup>32</sup> labelled by T4 kinase. In case of a polymorphic variation, new PCR products appear that do not follow the expected pattern of migration on a polyacrylamide gel. This is a commonly observed feature for MMR deficient cells in yeast or mammalian cells.

In particular, the present Example describes a study on microsatellites ca72 (CA<sub>18</sub>), ngal72 (GA<sub>29</sub>), and ATHGENEA(A<sub>39</sub>), chosen because they belong to the types predominantly affected in human mismatch repair deficient tumors. The size of these microsatellites is not conserved from one *Arabidopsis* ecotype to the other.

*Arabidopsis* cells which are transformed with an MMR altering gene (above) and control cells not expressing the MMR altering gene are allowed to form calli. DNA is

rapidly extracted from the calli and is analysed for microsatellite instability as described in detail by Bell and Ecker 1994, Genomics 19, 137-144. In summary, the relevant microsatellite is amplified by PCR using P32 labelled primers. The PCR products are separated on a DNA sequencing gel for size determination. Size differences between  
 5 microsatellites from transformed and control cells not expressing the MMR altering gene in question indicate microsatellite instability as a result of MMR alteration.

The sequences of primers used for PCR amplification of microsatellites *ca72* and *nga172* are included in Table 1. PCR amplification of microsatellite *ATHGENEA* made use of a forward primer containing the sequence

10 ACCATGCATAGCTTAAACTTCTTG (SEQ ID NO:32)

and of a reverse primer containing the sequence

ACATAACCACAAATAGGGGTGC (SEQ ID NO:33).

The amplification for microsatellite *ca72* revealed in Columbia control cells (with respect to the MMR altering gene) a 248 bp long PCR fragment instead of the published  
 15 length of 124 bp. DNA sequencing verified this fragment as a  $CA_{18}$  microsatellite.

#### Forward mutagenesis assay

Tester cells transformed with antisense *AtMSH3* or antisense *AtMSH6* or both *AtMSH3/AtMSH6* are analysed for the stability of the *codA* gene. The functional *codA* gene confers to sensitivity to 5-fluoro-cytosine (5FC), whereas a gene inactivating mutation in  
 20 *codA* will confer resistance to 5FC. The frequency of resistant cells is therefore a good indicator of somatic variation as a direct result of MMR alteration. Variants resistant to 5FC are first analysed for GUS activity. If GUS is inactive, 5FC resistance is assumed to be due to gene silencing (all three genes are under the 35S promoter). If GUS is active, 5FC resistance is assumed to be due to forward mutations that have inactivated *codA*. PCR is  
 25 then performed on the putative *codA* mutant genes which is then sequenced to confirm the presence of forward mutations in *codA*.

Besides *codA*, other marker genes may also be used for the Forward Mutagenesis Assay such as the *ALS* gene (conferring sensitivity to valine or to sulfonylurea; Hervieu and Vaucheret, 1996, Mol. Gen. Genet. 251 220-224; Mazur et al. 1987, Plant Physiol. 85 1110-  
 30 1117).

### **Example 3. Homeologous meiotic recombination in *Arabidopsis thaliana***

#### A. Construction of a meiocyte specific gene expression cassette comprising the *DMC1* promoter and the *NOS* terminator

(i) The *DMC1* promoter may be used as published by Klimyuk and Jones, 1997,  
 35 Plant J. 11.1-14). To obtain a more convenient alternative for gene cloning, a 3.3 Kb



long subfragment of the *DMC1* promoter was obtained by PCR from genomic DNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (ssp. *Landsberg erecta* "Ler").

The PCR was done in three rounds:

Round One: A 3.7 Kb long product was obtained using the forward primer  
5 DMCIN-A comprising the sequence

GAAGCGATATTGTTTCGTG (SEQ ID NO:34)

and the reverse primer DMCIN-B comprising the sequence

AGATTGCGAGAACATTCC (SEQ ID NO:35).

The weak amplification product was then used as template for round two and three.

10 Round Two: A 3.1 Kb long product comprising the promoter and the 5' untranslated leader was obtained using forward primer DMCIN-1, which contained the sequence

acgcgtcgacTCAGCTATGAGATTACTCGTG (SEQ ID NO:36)

and introduced a *SalI* cloning site at the 5' end of the promoter fragment, and reverse  
15 primer DMCIN-2 which contained the sequence

gctctagaTTTCTCGCTCTAAGACTCTCT (SEQ ID NO:37)

and introduced a *XbaI* site at the 3' end of the PCR fragment.

Round Three: A 0.2 Kb long product comprising the first exon/intron of the *DMC1* promoter was obtained using forward primer DMCIN-3, which contained the sequence

20 gctctagaGCTTCTCTTAAGTAAGTGATTGAT (SEQ ID NO:38)

and introduced a *XbaI* site at the 5' end of the PCR fragment, and reverse primer DMCIN-4, containing the sequence

tcctccgggctcgagagatctccatggTTTCTTCAGCTCTATGAATCC (SEQ ID NO:39)

and introduced at the 3' end of the PCR product restriction sites for *NcoI*, *BglII*, *XhoI* and  
25 *SmaI*.

The products obtained in round Two and Three were digested with *XbaI* and subsequently ligated to reconstitute a 3.3 Kb long *DMC1* promoter from which the first two in-frame ATG start codons were replaced with a unique restriction site for *XbaI*. This promoter can be cloned between the restriction sites for *SalI* and *SmaI* of p3264, 30 which contains the *SacI-EcoRI* NOS terminator in pBIN19, to yield the entire expression cassette in pBIN19. This cassette contains the following cloning sites: *NcoI*, *BglII*, *XhoI*, *SmaI* and (already present on p3264) *KpnI* and *SacI*.

(ii) Another strategy yielded the following convenient *DMC1* promoter. A 1.8 kb DNA fragment comprising the 3' terminal part of the meiocyte specific *DMC1* promoter  
35 was isolated by PCR from purified genomic DNA of *Arabidopsis thaliana* (ssp. *Landsberg erecta* "Ler"). The forward PCR primer (DMC1a) contained the sequence

acgcgtcgacGAATTCGCAAGTGGGG (SEQ ID NO:40)

and introduced a *SalI* cloning site at the 5' end of the promoter fragment. The reverse PCR primer (DMC1b) contained the sequence

tcgatggagatctcccggtacCGATTTGCTTCGAGGG (SEQ ID NO:41)

introducing a polylinker region at the 3' end of the promoter fragment. The PCR reaction was carried out with VENT DNA Polymerase (NEB) over 25 cycles using the following cycling protocol: 1 minute at 94°C, 1 minute at 54°C, 2 minutes at 72°C.

5 The PCR reaction yielded a blunt ended DNA fragment which was digested with restriction enzyme *SalI* and was cloned into the cleavage sites of restriction enzymes *SalI* and *SmaI* in plasmid p2030, a pUC118 derivative containing the *SacI-EcoRI* NOS terminator fragment of pBIN121. The cloning yielded plasmid p2031, containing the *DMC1* promoter-polylinker-NOS terminator expression cassette depicted in Figure 18.

10 B. Construction of an *MSH3* antisense gene under the control of the *DMC1* promoter

A 2.1 kb DNA fragment encoding the carboxyterminal part of AtMSH3 was removed from the polylinker of clone 13 described in Example 1 after (i) digestion with *KpnI*, (ii) blunting of the DNA ends generated by *KpnI* and (iii) digestion with *BamHI*. The isolated fragment was then cloned in antisense orientation downstream of the *DMC1*  
15 promoter in plasmid p2031, which had been digested with restriction enzymes *SmaI* and *BglII*. This cloning yielded plasmid p2033 (Figure 18).

After digestion of p2033 with *EcoRI*, a 4.1 kb DNA fragment was recovered comprising the *DMC1* promoter, the partial *MSH3* cDNA in antisense orientation with respect to the promoter and the *NOS* terminator. This fragment was cloned into the *EcoRI*  
20 restriction site of plant transformation vector pNOS-Hyg-SCV to yield plasmid p3242 (Figure 18).

C. Construction of a combined *MSH6/MSH3* antisense gene under the control of a single *DMC1* promoter

A 3.1 kb fragment, encoding in antisense orientation the partial AtMSH6 and AtMSH3  
25 sequences and the 35S terminator, was isolated from pCW186 by digestion with *KpnI*. The fragment was treated with *Klenow* enzyme to blunt both ends. It was then cloned into the *SmaI* site of plasmid p3243 (a pNOS-Hyg-SCV derivative, illustrated in Figure 19), which had been opened to delete the region between the *SmaI* sites. Clones containing the fragment in the antisense orientation with respect to the *DMC1* promoter (described in  
30 A(ii) above) were identified by diagnostic digestion with *BamHI*. The selected construct was named p3261.

Another practical way of cloning the double antisense gene is as follows. A 1 kb DNA fragment encoding the carboxyterminal part of AtMSH6 is isolated from clone 62 described in Example 1 after digestion of clone 62 plasmid DNA with *BamHI*, which  
35 cleaves in the 5' polylinker region flanking the partial cDNA, and with *EcoRI*, which cleaves within the cDNA. The isolated fragment is treated with *Klenow* enzyme to blunt both its ends and is cloned into the recipient plasmid p2033 or p3242. For the purpose of

cloning, the recipient plasmid may be cleaved with either *Ava*I or *Nco*I and can be blunted with *Klenow* enzyme to produce blunt acceptor ends for fragment cloning. This cloning yields two opposite orientations of cloned fragment DNA with respect to the *DMC1* promoter. These can be identified by diagnostic digestion with restriction enzymes *Sca*I or *Xmn*I in conjunction with *Sac*I. The selected construct contains the *DMC1* promoter, the combined partial cDNAs for *AtMSH3* and *AtMSH6* (both cloned in antisense orientation with respect to the *DMC1* promoter) and the *NOS* terminator. If the recipient plasmid is p2033, the combined antisense gene under control the single *DMC1* promoter is recovered from the vector after *Eco*RI digestion and is cloned into the *Eco*RI restriction site of pNOS-Hyg-SCV.

D. Construction of a full-length *MSH3* sense gene under control of the *DMC1* promoter for overexpression of functional *MSH3* protein

Overexpression of *MSH3* protein was shown in human cells (Marra et al., 1998, Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA 95, 8568-8573) to complex all available *MSH2* protein. This leaves *MSH6* protein without its partner, leading to the degradation of *MSH6* protein and eventually to a mismatch repair phenotype.

This phenomenon is exploited to increase homeologous meiotic recombination in Arabidopsis as an alternative to antisense inhibition of *AtMSH6*. For this purpose the full-length cDNA encoding *AtMSH3* is isolated from plasmid pPF66 by digestion with *Sma*I and is cloned into the *Sma*I site of the *DMC1* expression cassettes described in A(i).

E. Selection of Recombination markers on homeologous chromosomes of *Arabidopsis thaliana* subspecies *Landsberg erecta* (Ler), *Columbia* (Col) and *C24*, respectively

E(i). Visual recombination markers in *Arabidopsis th.* subspecies *C24*:

*Agrobacterium* mediated transformation with a T-DNA containing a *35S-GUS* gene, inactivated by insertion of a *35S-Ac* transposable element (Finnegan et al., 1993, Plant Mol. Biol. 22, 625-633), had yielded a *C24* line in which the T-DNA construct was integrated into chromosome 2. Genetic and molecular analysis of this line shows that the *Ac* transposon had excised from its T-DNA locus thereby restoring *GUS* activity, but had re-inserted into the chromosome at a distance of 16.4 cM, where it stayed fixed (due to disablement of *Ac*) within the *chlorina* gene. Insertional inactivation of the *chlorina* gene caused a bleached phenotype in those plants that were homozygous for this mutation. Because of the two linked phenotypic markers, *chlorina3A:Ac* and *GUS*, this *C24* line was used in crosses to wildtype Ler for analysis of meiotic homeologous recombination on chromosome 2 in conjunction with molecular recombination markers.

E(ii). Visual recombination markers in *Arabidopsis th.* *Ler*:

The Ler line NW1 (obtained from NASC, Nottingham, UK) contains one recessive visual marker per chromosome. i.e. *an-1* on Chr.1, *py-1* on Chr.2, *gll-1* on Chr.3, *cer2-1*

on Chr.4, and *msl-1* on Chr.5. This line is used in crosses to wildtype *C24* which expresses an MMR altering gene for analysis of meiotic homeologous recombination on chromosomes 1-5 in conjunction with molecular recombination markers listed in Table 1.

Other *Ler* lines from NASC have several visual markers in close proximity to each other on the same chromosome. When these lines are used for hybrid production, analysis of homeologous meiotic recombination may make use entirely of visual recombination markers. Particularly suitable for crossing to *C24* wildtype that is expressing a MMR altering gene are the following *Ler* lines:

NW22: relative markers are *dis1* - (4 cM) - *ga4* - (11 cM) - *th1* on chromosome 1.

10 NW10: relevant markers are *tz-201* - (5 cM) - *cer3* on chromosome 5.

NW134, relevant markers are *ttg* - (4 cM) - *ga3* on chromosome 5.

NW24 (*abi3-1*) and NW64 (*gl1-1*). When present in the same plant on chromosome 3, *abi3-1* and *gl1-1* are 13 cM apart. Since this marker combination is not available from NASC, we have combined these markers by crossing line NW24 to line NW64. The F1 offspring were allowed to self-fertilise and to produce F2 seeds. F2 Plants which carry both markers as homozygous traits on the same chromosome can be identified firstly, by germinating F2 seeds on germination medium containing selective concentrations of abscisic acid, and subsequently, by identifying among the abscisic acid resistant plants those individuals which show the glabra phenotype.

20 E(iii) Molecular recombination markers in *Col*, *Ler* and *C24*:

The genome of *Arabidopsis thaliana* is interspersed with unique base sequences arranged as simple tandem repeats. Allelic repeats can vary in length between different *Arabidopsis* subspecies and when amplified by PCR yield diagnostic DNA products of different length named Simple Sequence Length Polymorphisms (SSLPs). Many SSLPs have been genetically mapped and have been assigned to unique chromosome locations on the recombinant inbred map (Bell and Ecker, 1994, Genomics 19, 137-144; Lister and Deans lines, Weeds World 4i, May 1997).

In Table 1 are listed 28 mapped and established SSLPs between *Ler* and *Col*. A number of PCR primer pairs are described herein (SEQ ID NO:42 to SEQ ID NO:97) which also yielded SSLPs between *C24* and *Ler* (19 SSLPs) or between *C24* and *Col* (25 SSLPs), respectively. Polymorphic SSLPs can be used as molecular markers in the analysis of homeologous recombination between genomes from these subspecies.

The PCR reactions (25 µL) were carried out over 35 cycles (15 seconds at 94°C, 30 seconds at 55°C and 30 seconds at 72°C), with 0.25 U Taq DNA polymerase and 0.6 µg genomic DNA in reaction buffer containing 2 mM MgCl<sub>2</sub>. PCR products were separated by agarose gel electrophoresis (4% ultra high resolution agarose) and visualised by ethidiumbromide staining. The results from the PCR experiments are summarised in

Table 1, which also shows the sequence of PCR primers, primer annealing temperature (Tm), PCR product length and chromosome location of SSLP (with respect to the RI map of May 1997, Weeds World 4i).

#### F. Production of hybrid plants

- 5 C24 plants heterozygous for *chlorina3A:Ac/GUS* are crossed as male to emasculated wildtype *Ler* to produce *Ler/C24(chlorina3A, GUS)* hybrid seeds.

Due to the heterozygosity of the C24 parent, only 50 % of hybrid plants have inherited the *chlorina3A:Ac/GUS* locus. The remaining 50% of hybrid plants are wildtype with respect to *chlorina3A:Ac/GUS*. Since the mutant locus is linked to a kanamycin  
10 resistance gene (contained on the same T-DNA as *GUS*) mutant plants can be pre-selected by germinating hybrid seeds on germination medium containing 50 mg/L kanamycin.

*Ler* plants homozygous for the five chromosome markers are male sterile (*ms1-1*) and are crossed without emasculation to wildtype C24 to produce *Ler(an-1, py-1, gl1-1, cer2-1, ms1-1)/C24* hybrid seeds.

- 15 Other *Ler* plants, which are male fertile, are crossed after emasculation of the female parent to produce *Ler/C24* hybrid seeds.

#### G. Introduction of *MSH3* and *MSH6/3* antisense genes into *Arabidopsis* and analysis of meiotic homeologous recombination

##### (i) Transformation of hybrid plants and analysis of homeologous meiotic recombination

- 20 The plant transformation vectors comprising the antisense genes described in (B) and (C) above are introduced into *Agrobacterium tumefaciens* strain AGL1 (Lazo et al., 1991, Bio/Technology 9, 963-967) by electroporation. Recombinant *Agrobacterium* clones are selected on LB medium containing 50 mg/L rifampicin and 100 mg/L carbenicillin. Selected clones are used to infect roots of *Arabidopsis* hybrid plants (described in (F)  
25 above) using the root transformation protocol of Valvekens et al. (1988, PNAS 85, 5536-5540) except that shoot and root inducing media contain hygromycin (10 mg/L) instead of kanamycin.

- Plants regenerated from roots of hybrid plants are genetic clones of root donating plants and therefore are again genetic hybrids of two *Arabidopsis* subspecies described in  
30 (F). However, in contrast to the root donating plants, the regenerated hybrid plants also contain the introduced transgene and the co-introduced hygromycin resistance gene with the latter allowing these plants to grow on hygromycin containing culture medium.

- Hygromycin resistant plants are then allowed to enter the reproductive phase and to produce gametes by meiotic divisions of microspore and megaspore mothercells. At  
35 meiosis, the *DMC1* promoter is activated and can direct the expression of antisense genes described in (B) and (C) above, leading to decreased *MSH6* and/or *MSH3* gene

expression. This in turn depletes the gamete mothercells of *MSH6* and/or *MSH3* protein, thus causing alteration of MMR during meiotic divisions and increasing the recombination frequency between homeologous chromosomes.

Transgenic plants are then allowed to self-fertilise and to produce seeds. These 5 seeds (F2 seeds with respect to hybrid production), and the plants derived therefrom, carry the homeologous recombination events which can be identified by using the visual and molecular recombination markers described in (E) above.

In case of homeologous recombination between chromosomes of *Ler* and *C24(chlorina3A:Ac, GUS)*, the analysis concentrates on chromosome 2 by selecting plants 10 showing the visual phenotypic marker *chlorina*. This marker thus serves as a reference point as it indicates that respective chromosomes 2 originate from *C24*. Other markers, such as *GUS* or molecular markers, on chromosome 2 may then be used to identify chromosomal regions which are derived from the *Ler* chromosome as a result of homeologous recombination. F2 plants of control transformants not expressing the 15 antisense gene(s) can be analysed in parallel and the results can be used for comparison to homeologous recombination results obtained in antisense plants.

(ii) Transformation of C24 wildtype, hybrid plant production and analysis of homeologous meiotic recombination

Introduction of MMR altering genes into wildtype *C24* is done using the root 20 transformation protocol as described in G(i) for transformation of hybrid plants. Transformed plants are selected by resistance to either 10 mg/L hygromycin (in case of transformation with T-DNA's derived from pNOS-Hyg-SCV) or to 50 mg/L kanamycin (in case of transformation with T-DNA's derived from pBIN19).

Transgenic plants are then allowed to self-fertilise and to produce seeds (T1 seeds). 25 Segregation of the antibiotic resistance gene in the T1 population then indicates the number of transgene loci. Lines with a single transgene locus (indicated by a 3:1 ratio of resistant:sensitive plants) are selected and are bred to homozygosity. This is done by collecting selfed seeds (T2) from T1 plants and subsequent testing of at least four independent T2 seed populations for segregation of the antibiotic resistance gene. T2 30 populations which do not segregate the antibiotic resistance gene are assumed to be homozygous for both the resistance gene and the linked MMR altering gene.

*C24* plants homozygous for the MMR altering gene are then crossed to *Ler* lines homozygous for recessive visual markers (see E(ii)) to produce *C24/Ler* hybrid plants as described in (F). These F1 hybrids are then allowed to enter the reproductive phase and to 35 produce gametes by meiotic division of microspore and megaspore mothercells. At meiosis, the *DMC 1* promoter is activated and can direct the expression of antisense or sense genes described in (B), (C) and (D) above, leading to decreased *MSH6* and/or *MSH3* gene expression. This in turn depletes the gamete mothercells of *MSH6* and/or *MSH3*

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protein, thus causing alteration of MMR during meiotic divisions and increasing the recombination frequency between the homeologous chromosomes of *C24* and *Ler*. Recombination events are then scored in the F2 generation.

For recombination analysis, the hybrid plants are allowed to self-fertilise and to produce F2 seeds. F2 plants are then preselected for a first visual marker. Since this marker is recessive, its visual presence indicates homozygosity for *Ler* DNA at the relevant locus. Those F2 plants which show this first visual marker are then analysed for the presence or absence of a second visual marker which in the *Ler* parent is closely linked to the first marker. Absence of the second visual marker indicates recombination between the relevant *C24* and *Ler* chromosomes between the first and second marker. The frequency of recombination in transgenic hybrids is compared to the recombination frequency in control hybrids not expressing the MMR altering gene.

Examples of recombination analysis are the following.

The *Ler* line NW22(*dis1*, *ga4*, *th1*) is used for crosses to transformed *C24*.

F2 plants are preselected first for thiamine requirement (*th1*) and then are further analysed for re-appearance of wildtype height (loss of *ga4*) and/or re-appearance of normal trichomes (loss of *dis1*) as a result of recombination.

The *Ler* line NW10(*tz-201*, *cer3*) is used for crosses to transformed *C24*.

F2 plants are then preselected first for thiazole requirement (*tz*) and then are further analysed for re-appearance of normal, i.e. non-shiny stems (loss of *cer3*) as a result of recombination.

The *Ler* line NW134 (*ttg*, *ga3*) is used for crosses to transformed *C24*. F2 plants are first preselected for dwarfish appearance (*ga3*) and are then analysed for re-appearance of trichomes (loss of *ttg*) as a result of recombination.

*Ler* plants homozygous for *abi3-1* and *gll-1* are used for crosses to transformed *C24*. F2 plants are first preselected for their ability to germinate in the presence of abscisic acid and are then analysed for re-appearance of trichomes on the leaves (loss of *gll-1*) as a result of recombination.

In the case of homeologous recombination between transformed *C24* and the *Ler* line NW1 (*an-1*, *py-1*, *gll-1*, *cer2-1*, *msl-1*), recombination analysis is similar the one described above, except that the second marker is not a visual marker but has to be a molecular marker. This is because the *Ler* parent carries only one visual marker per chromosome.

TABLE 1: SSLP Markers in *Arabidopsis thaliana* Subspecies

Chromosome	RI Map Position	PCR Primer Pair	Primer Sequence	T <sub>m</sub> [°C]	length/COL	length/LER	length/C24
I	2.3	ATEAT1 F ATEAT1 R	GCCACTGCGTGAATGATATG CGAACAGCCACATTAAATTC	57.8 58.2	172	162	162
I	9.3	NGA63 F NGA63 R	AACCAAGGCACAGAAGCG ACCCAAAGTGATCGCCACC	57.3 59.6	111	89	120
I	40.1	NGA248 F NGA248 R	TACCGAACCAAAACACAAAGG TCTGTATCTCGGTGAATTC	56.1 58.2	143	129	no amplific.
I	81.2	NGA128 F NGA128 R	GGTCTGTTGATGTCGTAAGTCG ATCTTGAAACCTTTAGGGAGGG	60.1 58.2	180	190	no amplific.
I	81.2	NGA280 F NGA280 R	CTGATCTCACGGACAATAGTGC GGCTCCATAAAAAGTGCACC	60.1 57.8	105	85	85
I	111.4	NGA111 F NGA111 R	CTCCAGTTGGAAGCTAAAGGG TGTTTTTTAGGACAAATGGCG	60 70	128	162	170
II	ca. 7.5	NGA168 F NGA168 R	CCTTCACATCCAAAACCCAC GCACATACCCACAACCCAGAA	57.8 57.8	213	217	208



II	ca. 48	NGA1126L	CGCTACGCTTTTCGGTAAAG	57.8	191	199	196
		NGA1126R	GCACAGTCCAAGTCACAACC	59.9			
II	62.2	NGA361L	AAAGAGATGAGAAATTGGAC	51.7	114	120	114
		NGA361R	ACATATCAATATATTAAAGTAGC	49.5			
II	73	NGA168 F	TCGICTACTGCACTGCCG	59.6	151	135	135
		NGA168 R	GAGGACATGTATAGGAGCCTCG	61.9			
II	ca. 77	AthBIO2 L	TGACCTCCTCTTCCATGGAG	59.9	141	209	139
		AthBIO2 R	TTAACAGAAACCCAAAGCTTTC	54.5			
II	ca. 83	AthUBIQUE L	AGGCAAATGTCCATTTCATTG	54.1	146	148	148
		AthUBIQUE R	ACGACATGGCAGATTTCCTCC	57.8			
III	3.4	NGA172 F	AGCTGCTTCCTTATAGCGTCC	60	162	136	140
		NGA172 R	CATCCGAATGCCATTGTTC	55.4			
III	12.8	NGA126 F	GAAAAACGCTACTTTCGTGG	56.1	119	147	no amplific.
		NGA126 R	CAAGAGCAATATCAAGAGCAGC	58.2			
III	17.5	NGA162 F	CATGCAATTGTCATCTGAGG	55.8	107	89	no amplific.
		NGA162 R	CTCTGTCACTCTTTTCCTCTGG	60.1			

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III	81.8	NGA6 F	TGGATTCTCTCTCTCTCAC	56.1	143	123	143
		NGA6 R	ATGGAGAAGCTTACACTGATC	56.1			
IV	19.8	NGA12 F	AATGTTGTCTCTCCCTCTCTC	59.9	247	234	220
		NGA12 R	TGATGCTCTCTGAAACAAGAGC	58.2			
IV	24.1	NGA8 F	GAGGGCAAATCTTTATTTCGG	56.1	154	198	190
		NGA8 R	TGGCTTTCGTTTATAAACATCC	54.5			
IV	102	NGA1107 L	GCGAAAAACAAAAAATCCA	50.2	150	140	140
		NGA1107 R	CGACGAATCGACAGAAATTAGG	58			
V	11.8	NGA225 F	GAAATCCAAATCCAGAGAGG	58	119	189	119
		NGA225 R	TCTCCCCACTAGTTTGTGTCC	60.1			
V	16.7	NGA249 F	TACCGTCAATTTTCATCGCC	55.4	125	115	115
		NGA249 R	GGATCCCTAACTGTAAAATCCC	58.2			
V	19.9	CA72 F	AATCCCAGTAACCAACACACA	56.3	124	110	110
		CA72 R	CCCAGTCTAACCCAGACCAC	61.9			
V	20	NGA151 F	GTTTTGGGAAGTTTGTCTGG	55.8	150	120	130
		NGA151 R	CAGTCTAAAAGCGAGAGTATGATG	58.6			

V	24	NGA106 F	GTTATGGAGTTCCTAGGGCAGG	60.1	157	123	130
		NGA106 R	TGCCCCATTTTGTTCTCTC	55.8			
V	37.8	NGA139 F	AGAGCTACCAGATCCGATGG	59.9	174	132	132
		NGA139 R	GGTTTCGTTTCACTATCCAGG	55.8			
V	50	NGA76 F	GGAGAAAAATGTCACTCTCCACC	60.1	231	> 250	300
		NGA76 R	AGGCATGGGAGACATTTACG	57.8			
V	61.1	ATHSO191 L	CTCCACCAATCATGCAAATG	55.8	148	156	146
		ATHSO191 R	TGATGTTGATGGAGATGGTCA	53.7			
V	81.7	NGA129 F	TCAGGAGGAACTAAAGTGAGGG	60.1	177	179	172
		NGA129 R	CACACTGAAGATGGTCTTGAGG	60.1			

## CLAIMS

1. An isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.
- 5 2. A DNA molecule according to claim 1 wherein said polypeptide is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human.
3. A DNA molecule according to claim 1 wherein said polypeptide is homologous to AtMSH3 (SEQ ID NO: 19) or to AtMSH6 (SEQ ID NO: 31).
4. An isolated and purified polypeptide functionally involved in the DNA  
10 mismatch repair system of a plant.
5. A polypeptide according to claim 4 which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human.
6. An isolated and purified polypeptide selected from the group consisting of a polypeptide encoded by the gene *AtMSH3* (SEQ ID NO: 18), a polypeptide encoded by the  
15 gene *AtMSH6* (SEQ ID NO:30), polypeptides homologous to a polypeptide encoded by the gene *AtMSH3* (SEQ ID NO: 18) and polypeptides homologous to a polypeptide encoded by the gene *AtMSH6* (SEQ ID NO:30).
7. An isolated and purified DNA molecule comprising a polynucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of (i) a sequence encoding a polynucleotide which is  
20 capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence; and (ii) a sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.
8. A DNA molecule according to claim 7 comprising a polynucleotide sequence  
25 encoding a polynucleotide capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide which is homologous to a mismatch repair polypeptide of a yeast or of a human and thereby disabling said plant polynucleotide sequence.
9. A DNA molecule according to claim 8 wherein said polynucleotide is capable  
30 of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence is a sense polynucleotide, an antisense polynucleotide or a ribozyme.
10. A DNA molecule according to claim 7 comprising a polynucleotide sequence encoding a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of a plant.

according to any one of claims 13-16 and causing said DNA sequence to express said polynucleotide or said polypeptide.

23. A process for at least partially inactivating a DNA mismatch repair system of a plant cell, comprising transforming or transfecting said plant cell with a plasmid or vector  
5 according to claim 17 and causing said DNA sequence to express said polynucleotide or said polypeptide.

24. A process for increasing genetic variation in a plant comprising obtaining a hybrid plant from a first plant and a second plant, or cells thereof, said first and second plants being genetically different; altering the mismatch repair system in said hybrid plant;  
10 permitting said hybrid plant to self-fertilise and produce offspring plants; and screening said offspring plants for plants in which homeologous recombination has occurred.

25. A process according to claim 24 wherein a first gene is incapacitated in said first plant, a second gene is incapacitated in said second plant, and said first and second genes are incapacitated in said hybrid plant thereby altering the mismatch repair system of  
15 said hybrid plant.

25. A process according to claim 25 wherein said incapacitation of the mismatch repair system of said hybrid plant is reversible.

26. A process according to claim 24 wherein a new genetic linkage of a desired characteristic trait or of a gene which contributes to a desired characteristic trait is  
20 observable in at least one of said offspring plants.

27. A process for obtaining a plant having a desired characteristic, comprising altering the mismatch repair system in a plant, cell or plurality of cells of a plant which does not have said desired characteristic, permitting mutations to persist in said cells to produce mutated plant cells, deriving plants from said mutated plant cells, and screening  
25 said plants for a plant having said desired characteristic.

28. A process according to claim 27 wherein said step of altering the mismatch repair system comprises introducing into said hybrid plant, plant, cell or cells a chimeric gene according to claim 13 and permitting the chimeric gene to express a polynucleotide which is capable of interfering with the expression of a plant polynucleotide sequence in a  
30 mismatch repair gene of the hybrid plant, plant, cell or cells, or a polypeptide capable of disrupting the DNA mismatch repair system of the hybrid plant, cell or cells.

29. A process according to claim 28 comprising inactivating an MSH3 gene and/or an MSH6 gene of said plant.

30. A process according to claim 28 comprising inactivating an MSH3 gene and an  
35 MSH6 gene of said plant.

31. A process according to claim 27 comprising at least partially inactivating the mismatch repair system of said plant in a predetermined cell type or in a predetermined tissue of said plant.

32. A process according to claim 31 further comprising restoring mismatch repair s in said cell type or said tissue.

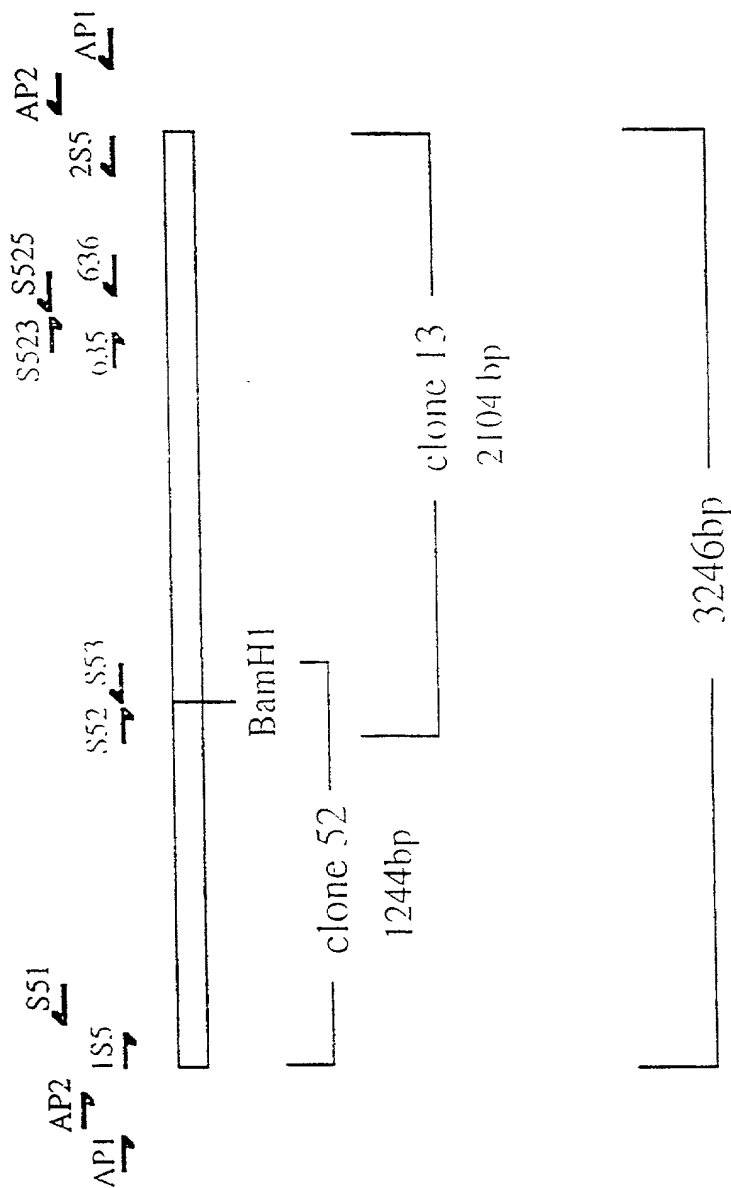
33. An oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to a DNA molecule according to claim 1 with the proviso that said oligonucleotide is other than SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

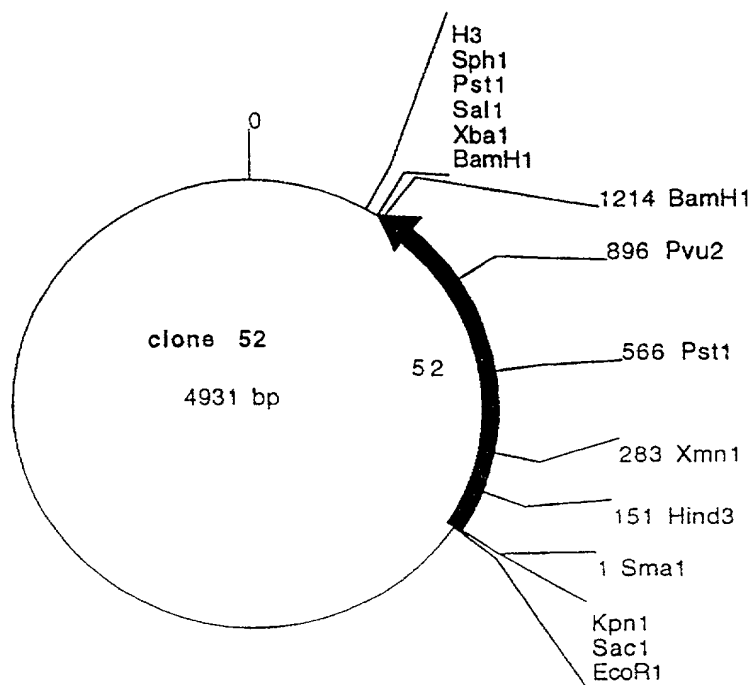
34. An oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR 10 conditions to the DNA of SEQ ID NO: 18 with the proviso that said oligonucleotide is other than SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

35. An oligonucleotide capable of hybridising at 45°C under standard PCR conditions to the DNA of SEQ ID NO:30 with the proviso that said oligonucleotide is other than SEQ ID NO:1 or SEQ ID NO:2.

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Figure 1

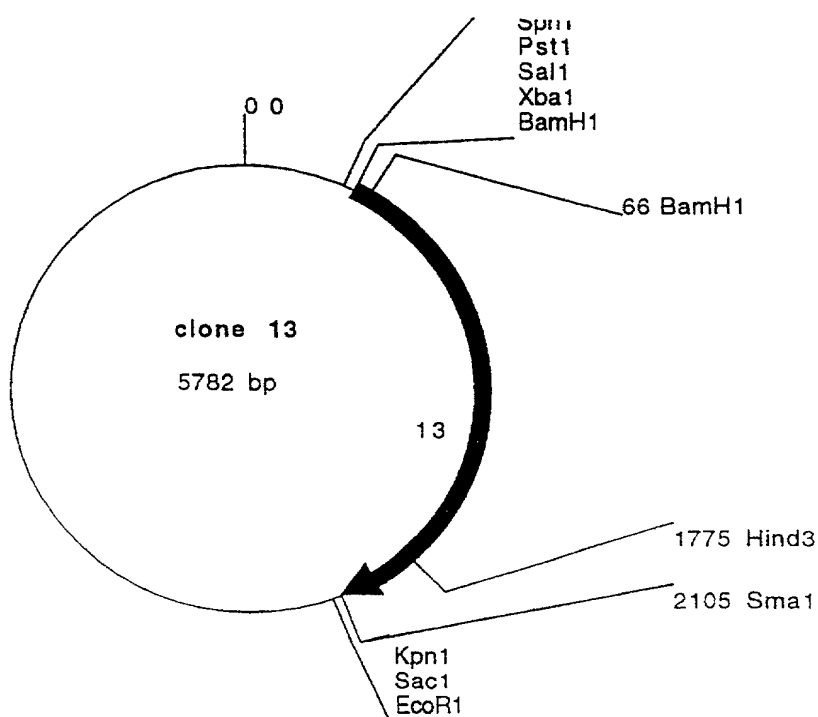




**Figure 2**

**Comments/References:** 52= 3' side of S5 (AtMSH3) 1244bp in pUC18/Sma1





**Figure 3**

**Comments/References:** 13 = 3' side of S5 (AtMSH3) 2104bp in pUC18/SmaI

002201" 66262553

1	1	CCTAAGAACGCGGAAATTTGGCAACCCCAAGTTGCGCATAGCCACGACCACGACTTCCATTCTCTTAACGAGGA	80
81	15	GATTACGATATAAGCAATT ATG GGC AAG CAA AAG CAG CAG ACG ATT TCT CGT TTC TTC GCT CCC	144
1	15	M G K Q K Q Q T I S R F A P	15
145	35	AAA CCC AAA TCC CCG ACT CAC GAA CCG AAT CCG GTA GCC GAA TCA TCA ACA CCG CCA CCG	204
16	35	K P K S P T H E P N P V A E S S T P P P	35
205	55	AAG ATA TCC GCC ACT GTA TCC TTC TCT CCT TCC AAG CGT AAG CTT CTC TCC GAC CAC CTC	264
36	55	K I S A T V S F S P S K R K L L S D H L	55
265	75	GCC GCC GCG TCA CCC AAA AAG CCT AAA CTT TCT CCT CAC ACT CAA AAC CCA GTA CCC GAT	324
56	75	A A A S P K K P K L S P H T Q N P V P D	75
325	95	CCC AAT TTA CAC CAA AGA TTT CTC CAG AGA TTT CTG GAA CCC TCG CCG GAG GAA TAT GTT	384
76	95	P N L H Q R F L Q R F L E P S P E E Y V	95
385	115	CCC GAA ACG TCA TCA TCG AGG AAA TAC ACA CCA TTG GAA CAG CAA GTG GTG GAG CTA AAG	444
96	115	P E T S S S R K Y T P L E Q Q V V E L K	115
445	135	AGC AAG TAC CCA GAT GTG GTT TTG ATG GTG GAA GTT GGT TAC AGG TAC AGA TTC TTC GGA	504
116	135	S K Y P D V V L M V E V G Y R Y R F F G	135
505	155	GAA GAC GCG GAG ATC GCA GCA CGC GTG TTG GGT ATT TAC GCT CAT ATG GAT CAC AAT TTC	564
136	155	E D A E I A A R V L G I Y A H M D H N F	155
565	175	ATG ACG GCG AGT GTG CCA ACA TTT CGA TTG AAT TTC CAT GTG AGA AGA CTG GTG AAT GCA	624
156	175	M T A S V P T F R L N F H V R L V N A	175
625	195	GGA TAC AAG ATT GGT GTA GTG AAG CAG ACT GAA ACT GCA GCC ATT AAG TCC CAT GGT GCA	684
176	195	G Y K I G V V K Q T E T A A I K S H G A	195
665	215	AAC CGG ACC GGC CCT TTT TTC CGG GCA CTG TCG GCG TTG TAT ACC AAA GCC ACG CTT GAA	744
196	215	N R T G P F F R G L S A I Y T K A T L E	215
745	235	GCG GCT GAG GAT ATA AGT GGT GGT TGT GGT GAA GAA GGT TTT GGT TCA CAG AGT AAT	804
216	235	A A E D I S G G C G E E G F G S Q S N	235
805	255	TTC TTG GTT TGT GTT GAT GAG AGA GTT AAG TCG GAG ACA TTA GGC TGT GGT ATT GAA	864
236	255	F L V C V V D E R V K S E T L G C G I E	255
865	275	ATG AGT TTT GAT GTT AGA GTC GGT GTT GGC GTT GAA ATT TCG ACA GGT GAA GTT GTT	924
256	275	M S F D V R V G V G V E I S T G E V V	275

Figure 4

SUBSTITUTE SHEET (RULE 26)

925	TAT GAA GAG TTC AAT GAT AAT TTC ATG AGA AGT GGA TTA GAG GCT GTG ATT TTG AGC TTG	984
276	Y E E F N D N F M R S G L E A V I L S L	295
985	TCA CCA GCT GAG CTG TTG CTT GGC CAG CCT CTT TCA CAA CAA ACT GAG AAG TTT TTG GTG	1044
296	S P A E L L L G Q P L S Q Q T E K F L V	315
1045	GCA CAT GCT GGA CCT ACC TCA AAC GTT CGA GTG GAA CGT GCC TCA CTG GAT TGT TTC AGC	1104
316	A M A G P T S N V R V E R A S L D C F S	335
1105	AAT GGT AAT CCA GTA GAT GAT GAT GAT GAT TTA TGT GAA AAA ATC AGC GCA GGT AAC TTA	1164
336	N G N A V D E V I S L C E K I S A G N L	355
1165	GAA GAT GAT AAA GAA ATG AAG CTG GAG GCT GCT GAA AAA GGA ATG TCT TGC TTG ACA GTT	1224
356	E D D K E M K L E A A E K G M S C L T V	375
1225	CAT ACA ATT ATG AAC ATG CCA CAT CTG ACT GTT CAA GCC CTC GCC CTA ACG TTT TGC CAT	1284
376	H T I M N M P H L T V Q A L A L T F C H	395
1285	CTC AAA CAG TTT GGA TTT GAA AGG ATC CTT TAC CAA GGG GCC TCA TTT CGC TCT TTG TCA	1344
396	L K Q F G F E R I L Y Q Q A S F R S L S	415
1345	AGT AAC ACA GAG ATG ACT CTC TCA GCC AAT ACT CTG CAA CAG TTG GAG GTT GTG AAA AAT	1404
416	S N T E M T L S A N T L Q Q L E V V K N	435
1405	AAT TCA GAT GGA TCG GAA TCT GGC TCC TTA TTC CAT AAT ATG AAT CAC ACA CTT ACA GTA	1464
436	N S D G S E S G S L F H N M N H T L T V	455
1465	TAT GCT TCC AGG CTT CTT ACA CAC TGG GTG ACT CAT CCT CTA TGC GAT AGA AAT TTG ATA	1524
456	Y G S R L L R H W V T H P L C D R N L I	475
1525	TCT GCT CGG CTT GAT GCT GTT TCT GAG ATT TCT GCT TGC ATG GGA TCT CAT AGT TCT TCC	1584
476	S A R L D A V S E I S A C M G S H S S S	495
1585	CAG CTC AGC AGT GAG TTG GTT GAA GAA GGT TCT GAG AGA GCA ATT GTA TCA CCT GAG TTT	1644
496	Q L S S E L V E E G S E R A I V S P E F	515
1645	TAT CTC GTG CTC TCC TCA GTC TTG ACA GCT ATG TCT AGA TCA TCT GAT ATT CAA CGT GGA	1704
516	Y L V L S S V L T A M S R S S D I Q R G	535
1705	ATA ACA AGA ATC TTT CAT CGG ACT GCT AAA GCC ACA GAG TTC ATT GCA GTT ATG GAA GCT	1764
536	I T R I F H R T A K A T E F I A V M E A	555
1765	ATT TTA CTT GCG GGG AAG CAA ATT CAG CGG CTT GGC ATA AAG CAA GAC TCT GAA ATG AGG	1824
556	I L L A G K Q I Q R L G I K Q D S E M R	575

Figure 4 (Continued)

DDCCTT" 6E262560

1825	AGT	ATG	CAA	TCT	GCA	ACT	GTG	CGA	TCT	ACT	CTT	TTG	AGA	AAA	TTG	ATT	TCT	GTT	ATT	TCA	1884
576	S	M	Q	S	A	T	V	R	S	T	L	L	R	K	L	I	S	V	I	S	595
1885	TCC	CCT	GTT	GTG	GTT	GAC	AAT	GCC	GGA	AAA	CTT	CTC	TCT	GCC	CTA	AAT	AAG	GAA	GCG	GCT	1944
596	S	P	V	V	V	D	N	A	G	K	L	L	S	A	L	N	K	E	A	A	615
1945	GTT	CGA	GGT	GAC	TTG	CTC	GAC	ATA	CTA	ATC	ACT	TCC	AGC	GAC	CAA	TTT	CCT	GAG	CTT	GCT	2004
616	V	R	G	D	L	L	D	I	L	I	T	S	S	D	Q	F	P	E	L	A	635
2005	GAA	GCT	CGC	CAA	GCA	GTT	TTA	GTC	ATC	AGG	GAA	AAG	CTG	GAT	TCC	TCG	ATA	GCT	TCA	TTT	2064
636	E	A	R	Q	A	V	L	V	I	R	E	K	L	D	S	S	I	A	S	F	655
2065	CGC	AAG	AAG	CTC	GCT	ATT	CGA	AAT	TTG	GAA	TTT	CTT	CAA	GTG	TCG	GGG	ATC	ACA	CAT	TTG	2124
656	R	K	K	L	A	I	R	N	L	E	F	L	Q	V	S	G	I	T	H	L	675
2125	ATA	GAG	CTG	CCC	GTT	GAT	TCC	AAG	GTC	CCT	ATG	AAT	TGG	GTG	AAA	GTA	AAT	AGC	ACC	AAG	2184
676	I	E	L	P	V	D	S	K	V	P	H	N	W	V	K	V	N	S	T	K	695
2185	AAG	ACT	ATT	CGA	TAT	CAT	CCC	CCA	GAA	ATA	GTA	GCT	GAC	TTG	GAT	GAG	CTA	GCT	CTA	GCA	2244
696	K	T	I	R	Y	H	P	P	E	I	V	A	G	L	D	E	L	A	L	A	715
2245	ACT	GAA	CAT	CTT	GCC	ATT	GTG	AAC	CGA	GCT	TCG	TGG	GAT	AGT	TTT	CTC	AAG	AGT	TTC	AGT	2304
716	T	E	H	L	A	I	V	N	R	A	S	W	D	S	F	L	K	S	F	S	735
2305	AGA	TAC	TAC	ACA	GAT	TTT	AAG	GCT	GCC	GTT	CAA	GCT	CTT	GCT	GCA	CTG	GAC	TGT	TTG	CAC	2364
736	R	Y	Y	T	D	F	K	A	A	V	Q	A	L	A	A	L	D	C	L	H	755
2365	TCC	CTT	TCA	ACT	CTA	TCT	ACA	AAC	AAC	AAC	TAT	GTC	CGT	CCC	GAG	TTT	GTG	GAT	GAC	TGT	2424
756	S	L	S	T	L	S	R	N	K	N	Y	V	R	P	E	F	V	D	D	C	775
2425	GAA	CCA	GTT	GAG	ATA	AAC	ATA	CAG	TCT	GGT	CGT	CAT	CCT	GTA	CTG	GAG	ACT	ATA	TTA	CAA	2484
776	E	P	V	E	I	N	I	Q	S	G	R	H	P	V	L	E	T	I	L	Q	795
2485	GAT	AAC	TTC	GTC	CCA	AAT	GAC	ACA	ATT	TTG	CAT	GCA	GAA	GGG	GAA	TAT	TGC	CAA	ATT	ATC	2544
796	D	N	F	V	P	N	D	T	I	L	H	A	E	G	E	Y	C	Q	I	I	815
2545	ACC	GGA	CCT	AAC	ATG	GGA	GGA	AAG	AGC	TGC	TAT	ATC	CGT	CAA	GTT	GCT	TTA	ATT	TCC	ATA	2604
816	T	G	P	N	M	G	G	K	S	C	Y	I	R	Q	V	A	L	I	S	I	835
2605	ATG	GCT	CAG	GTT	GGT	TCC	TTT	GTA	CCA	GCG	TCA	TTT	GCC	AAG	CTG	CAC	GTG	CTT	GAT	GGT	2664
836	M	A	Q	V	G	S	F	V	P	A	S	F	A	K	L	H	V	L	D	G	855
2665	GTT	TTC	ACT	CGG	ATG	GGT	GCT	TCA	GAC	AGT	ATC	CAG	CAT	GGC	AGA	AGT	ACC	TTT	CTA	GAA	2724
856	V	F	T	R	M	G	A	S	D	S	I	Q	H	G	R	S	T	F	L	E	875

Figure 4 (Continued)

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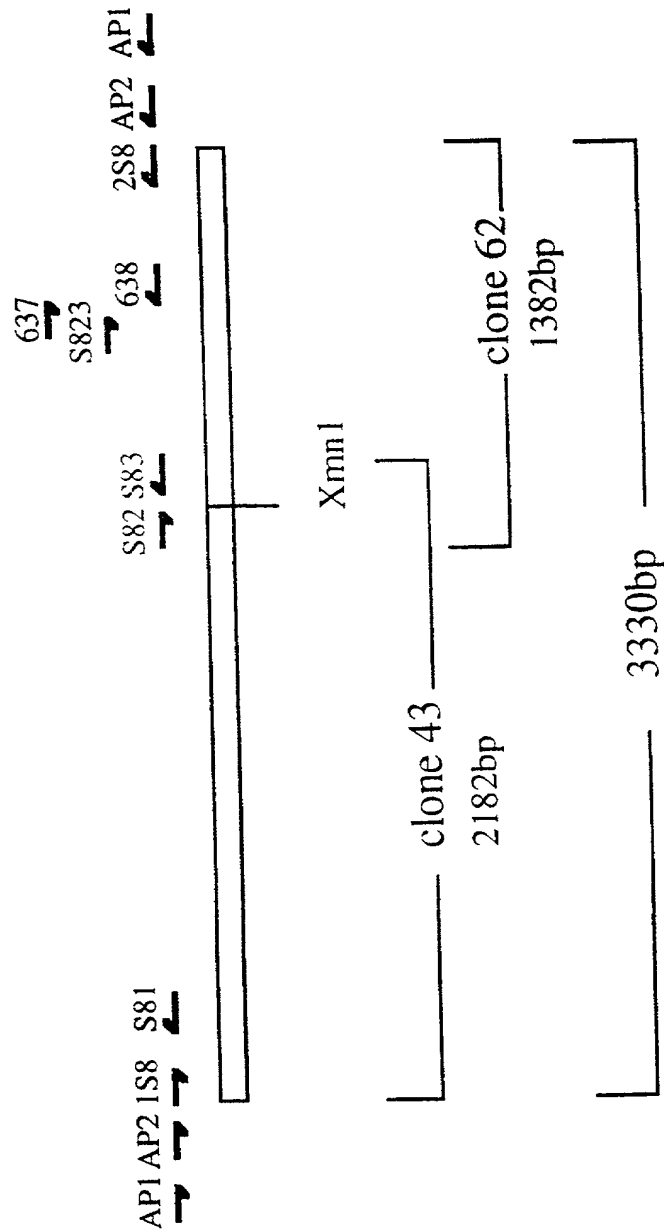
2725	GAA	TTA	AGT	GAA	GCG	TCA	CAC	ATA	ATC	AGA	ACC	TGT	TCT	TCT	CGT	TCG	CTT	GTT	ATA	TTA	2784
876	E	L	S	E	A	S	H	I	I	R	T	C	S	S	R	S	L	V	I	L	895
2785	GAT	GAG	CTT	GGA	AGA	GGC	ACT	AGC	ACA	CAC	GAC	GGT	GTA	GCC	ATT	GCC	TAT	GCA	ACA	TTA	2844
896	D	E	L	G	R	G	T	S	T	H	D	G	V	A	I	A	Y	A	T	L	915
2845	CAG	CAT	CTC	CTA	GCA	GAA	AAG	AGA	TGT	TTG	GTT	CTT	TTT	GTC	ACG	CAT	TAC	CCT	GAA	ATA	2904
916	Q	H	L	L	A	E	K	R	C	L	V	L	F	V	T	H	Y	P	E	I	935
2905	GCT	GAG	ATC	AGT	AAC	GGA	TTC	CCA	GGT	TCT	GTT	GGG	ACA	TAC	CAT	GTC	TCG	TAT	CTG	ACA	2964
936	A	E	I	S	N	G	F	P	G	S	V	G	T	Y	H	V	S	Y	L	T	955
2965	TTG	CAG	AAG	GAT	AAA	GGC	AGT	TAT	GAT	CAT	GAT	GAT	GTG	ACC	TAC	CTA	TAT	AAG	CTT	GTG	3024
956	L	Q	K	D	K	G	S	Y	D	H	D	D	V	T	Y	L	Y	K	L	V	975
3025	CGT	GGT	CTT	TGC	AGC	AGG	AGC	TTT	GGT	TTT	AAG	GTT	GCT	CAG	CTT	GCC	CAG	ATA	CCT	CCA	3084
976	R	G	L	C	S	R	S	F	G	F	K	V	A	Q	L	A	Q	I	P	P	995
3085	TCA	TGT	ATA	CGT	CGA	GCC	ATT	TCA	ATG	GCT	GCA	AAA	TTG	GAA	GCT	GAG	GTA	CGT	GCA	AGA	3144
996	S	C	I	R	A	R	A	I	S	M	A	A	K	L	E	A	E	V	R	A	1015
3145	GAG	AGA	AAT	ACA	CGC	ATG	GGA	GAA	CCA	GAA	GGA	CAT	GAA	CCG	AGA	GGC	GCA	GAA	GAA	GAA	3204
1016	E	R	N	T	R	M	G	E	P	E	G	H	E	E	P	R	G	A	E	E	1035
3205	TCT	ATT	TCG	GCT	CTA	GGT	GAC	TTG	TTT	GCA	GAC	CTG	AAA	TTT	GCT	CTC	TCT	GAA	GAG	GAC	3264
1036	S	I	S	A	L	G	D	L	F	A	D	L	K	F	A	L	S	E	E	D	1055
3265	CCT	TGG	ANA	GCA	TTC	GAG	TTT	TTA	AAG	CAT	GCT	TGG	AAG	ATT	GCT	GGC	AAA	ATC	AGA	CTA	3324
1056	P	W	K	A	F	E	F	L	K	H	A	W	K	I	A	G	K	I	R	L	1075
3325	AAA	CCA	ACT	TGT	TCA	TTT	TGA	TTTAACTTAA	CATTATAGCAACTGCAAGGCTCTTGATCATCTGTTAGTTGCG											3397	
1076	K	P	T	C	S	F	*													1082	
3398	TACTAACTT	ATG	TGT	ATT	AGT	ATA	ACA	AGA	AAA	GAG	AAT	TAG	AGAG	ATG	GAT	TCT	AAT	CCG			3458
1	M	C	I	S	I	T	R	K	E	N	*									5	
3459	GTG	TTG	CAG	TAC	ATC	TTT	TCT	CCA	CCC	GCA	TAA	AAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAAA									3522
6	V	L	Q	Y	I	F	S	P	P	A	*										16

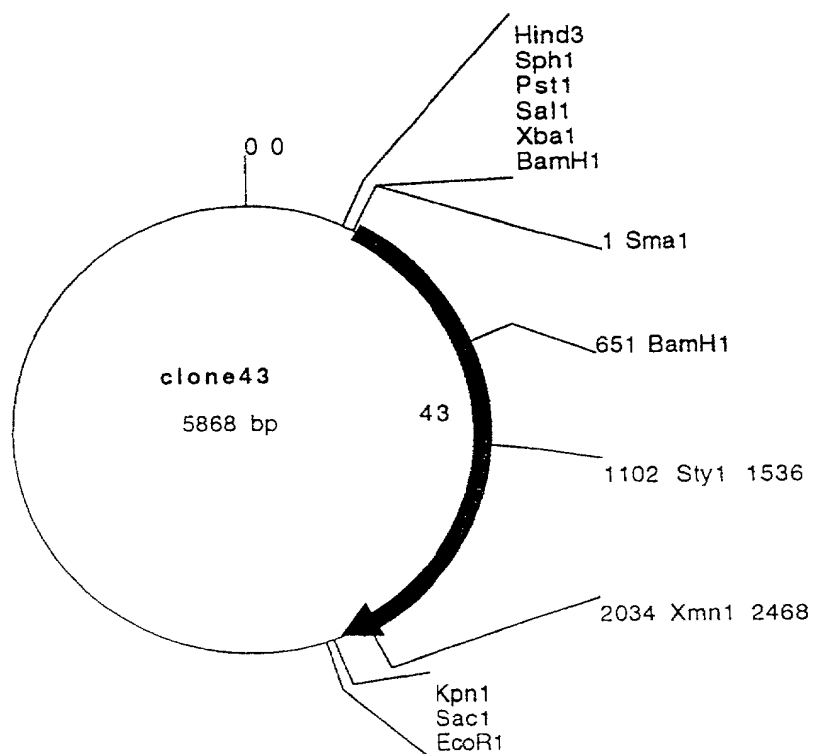
Figure 4 (Continued)

Figure 5

1 --KQK-----QTSRFPAPKPS--THE-PNVAESSSTPPK-----ISAQV9FSVSKKLL  
 1 MVTGNEPKLVLLRAKSSANRPILLNLTIMAGQPTISRPEKKAVKSELTHKQEQEVAVGMGAGSEICLDTDEEDNLSSVAETVTNDSPFLKJS  
 52 SDHLAAASPCKPKLSPHQPQVPPDPNHLQKFLQKLEP-----SPDYVPESS---SRKYTPESQVVMKSKYPPDVJFVVEVGYPMV  
 96 VSKNKNSEKTSSTSTPEPDIUFKXLDRIHAKKSDENVEAEDDEEGEEDFVKKXKSPAKLTPEDQVQDKEMHHRDKVIVIRVGYKGC  
 134 PQDAREIAARVGGIYAH-----MDN-----PMTASVPTTQPMFVRLVNAQYKIQVVKQETETAKRHR--SAMRTGP2P2RGLSALYTKA  
 191 PAEDAVTSRIEHLKLVPGKLTIDESNPQDCNHNQPAYCSPEDVRLNVHLERLVHNNLVAVVEQAEISAKKHDPGASSESSVPERGISNVPKA  
 213 QLEAAREDISGCGGEGPQSQSNFLVCVVDERRVSLTQCGIEMSPDVKGVGVVEISTEYVYEFMD-7FMSQZAVL9SPASLGLG-QP  
 286 PFGVNSTFVLR-----GKR-----ILGDTNSIWAUSDVHQGVAKYSLISUNLMSSEVVYDEFEERPLADKQIRKXKLOPISVPMVTDU  
 306 QSQQTERFLVAHAGPTSNVRVERASLDCFSNGNAVDDVHISCEKISAGNLEDKMKLEAKXGMSCLTVHTINMNPHTVQALALTTCBLKQPG  
 368 PLHVAKEFKDISCELINHQYDLEDHVQAIVNNKQESPL-----IRLVSKLYSEIVEYN,  
 401 PERILYQGASPRSLSSMTETESAHHTQQQPEVVKNNSDGSESGLFHHNNHTLIVYGSRLERHGVTHPLCDRMLTARIDVSEISACMUSHS55  
 428 NEQVMLIPSIYSPASKIHLLDPSLOSFDIETHD--GK-GSLFMLLDHNNHSPGLRERFMIKPLVDVHQHQLERLDAIECTTSEINNS--  
 496 QLSSELVKEQSEHAIVSPEFYLVLSEVLTAMSHS9DIOGQITRIFMRKAKATPIAVMEAALLAQKIQRLGIKQDSMMMSQS-ATVNSTLKK  
 517 -----IPPEELNQHNLNTPDLLETLMRYQCTSKKEVYFLKQITSPVDHFKMQSYLSSEHPSSDGRIUKQSPDPA  
 590 LISVISSPVVDNAGKLEAALNKEAAVRG---DILLILITS-SQPPPEAEARQAVLVISEKMOSSIASFRKKAIAMNFEELQVSGITHLILP  
 591 PFSLELNLSTTQLPEPAMINVSIVMEKNSDKQVHDPFNLNHYDCSEGIKIQRESESVRSOKELNEIRKYEKRPYEMERDEVDYLIEVANS  
 680 VDSKVPNNVAVKVSFKKTIHYHPEIYAGLDEALATEHAIVNKASWDSFEKSPRYVCDPXAQVQAAALDGLHSTSLSMKHYVRP2PDD  
 686 QIKDLEDDMIKUNNEMVSRVTPRTQALTQKEIYKDLIEMSELOXKEPENKITAEYTELKRIKILNLAQYDCILSLAATSCNVXYVRP2PUG  
 775 CEPVEINIQSRHPPVLEITQDNVPEHILMAEGEYCQITGPHHGKSCYEROVALI6IMAOVSEVPASPAKCHVLDOWTRGASQSTQNG  
 781 QQ--AIIAKNARNETIES-EDVHYVNDIMHSPENGKINLITGPNHGGKSEYEROVALT7IMAOIESPVAKIEISIVENUTRIGAPDPIIG  
 870 RSTPLELSKASHIIRTCSSRSVLILDELGRGTS THDGVATATLQHLAEKKG-IVCFVHYHPIETISNOPPGSVGTTHVSALTLOKOKSY  
 873 DSTEKVEMLDILHILKMKRSLLLEDEVGROGTGTHDGIATISFALLIKYFSELSDCPILEFTH7PMLQEKNS---PLIRNHYDVAEEK--TCE  
 964 CHDDVTYKLVGGLCSHSTEFKVAQAIQIPFSCIRRAISMAAKLEAVNARENTHMOEPEGHEEPROAGSISACGDLPAQKALSEKDPMK  
 963 DMMSVIFPKKAGLTYNSTGMNVAKCARLDRDILNRAPSISSEIRKESIN-----GALK6---PSSEKRIKASDN---  
 MSH3\_AT 1059 APEFLKHAWKIAQKIRKPTCSP---  
 MSH3\_SC 1032 -----FATDRKAKLLLELDIH

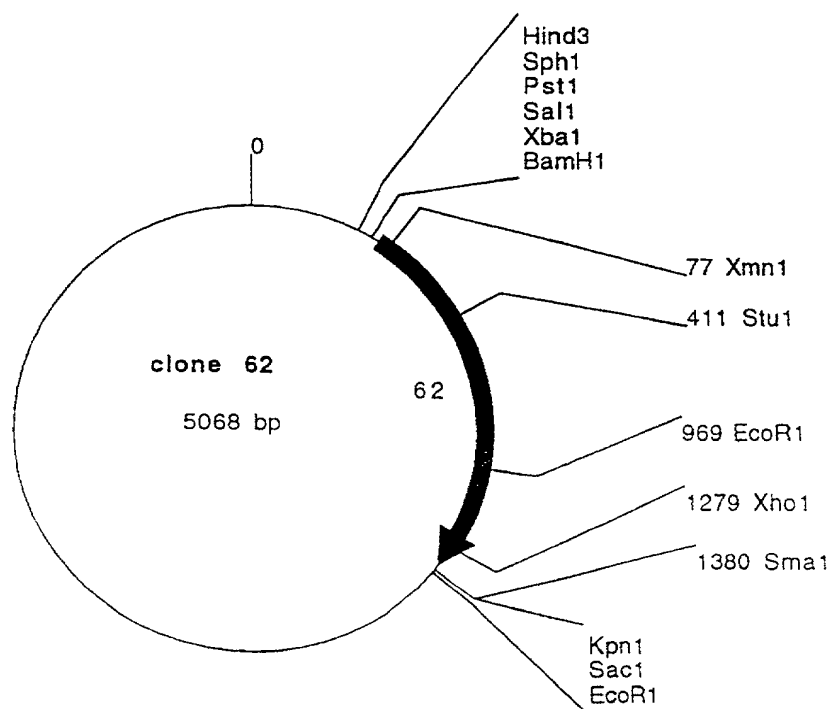
**Figure 6**



**Figure 7**

**Comments/References:** 43= 5' side of S8 (AtMSH6) 2182 bp in pUC18/Sma1



**Figure 8**

**Comments/References:** 62= 3' side of S8 (AtMSH6) 1379bp in pUC18/Sma1

004207 6E66666

1	AAAAAGTTGAGCCCTGAGGAGTATCGTTTCCGCCATTTACGACGCAAGGCGAAAAATTTTGGCGCCAATCTTCCCCCCC	80
81	TTTCGAATCTCTCAGCTCAAAACATCGTTTCTCTCTCAGCTCTCTCTCACAATTCCAAAA	153
1		4
154	AGA TCG ATT TTG TCT TTC CAA AAA CCC ACC GCG GCG ACT ACG AAG GGT TTG GTT TCC	213
5	R S I L S F F Q K P T A A T T K G L V S	24
214	GGC GAT GCT AGC GGC GGC GGC AGC GGA GGA CCA CGA TTT AAT GTG AAG GAA GGG	273
25	G D A A S G G G G S G G P R F N V R E G	44
274	GAT GCT AAA GGC GAC GCT TCT GTA CGT TTT GCT GTT TCG AAA TCT GTC GAT GAG GTT AGA	333
45	D A K G D A S V R F A V S K S V D E V R	64
334	GGA ACG GAT ACT CCA CCG GAG AAG GTT CCG CGT GTC CTG CCG TCT GGA TTT AAG CCG	393
65	G T D T P P E K V P R R V L P S G F K P	84
394	GCT GAA TCC GCC GST GAT GCT TCG TCC CTG TTC TCC AAT ATT ATG CAT AAG TTT GTA AAA	453
85	A E S A G D A S S L F S N I M H K F V K	104
454	GTC GAT GAT CGA GAT TGT TCT GGA GAG AGG AGC CGA GAA GAT GTT GTT CCG CTG AAT GAT	513
105	V D D R D C S S G E R S R E D V V P L N D	124
514	TCA TCT CTA TGT ATG AAG GCT AAT GAT GTT ATT CCT CAA TTT CGT TCC AAT AAT GGT AAA	573
125	S S L C M K A N D V I P Q F R S N N G K	144
574	ACT CAA GAA AGA AAC CAT GCT TTT AGT TTC AGT GGG AGA GCT GAA CTT AGA TCA GTA GAA	633
145	T Q E R N H A F S F S G R A E L R S V E	164
634	GAT ATA GGA GTA GAT GGC GAT GTT CCT GGT CCA GAA ACA CCA GGG ATG CGT CCA CGT GCT	693
165	D I G V D G D V P G P E T P G M R P R A	184
694	TCT CGC TTG AAG CGA GTT CTG GAG GAT GAA ATG ACT TTT AAG GAG GAT AAG GTT CCT GTA	753
185	S R L K R V L E D E M T F K E D K V P V	204
754	TTG GAC TCT AAC AAA AGG CTG AAA ATG CTC CAG GAT CCG GTT TGT GGA GAG AAG AAA GAA	813
205	L D S N K R L K M L Q D P V C G E K K E	224
814	GTA AAC GAA GGA ACC AAA TTT GAA TGG CTT GAG TCT TCT CGA ATC AGG GAT GCC AAT AGA	873
225	V N E G T K F E W L E S S R I R D A N R	244
874	AGA CGT CCT GAT GAT CCC CTT TAC GAT AGA AAG ACC TTA CAC ATA CCA CCT GAT GTT TTC	933
245	R R P D D P L Y D R K T L H I P P D V F	264

Figure 9

DDA20T" 6E262550

934	AAG	AAA	ATG	TCT	GCA	TCA	CAA	AAG	CAA	TAT	TGG	AGT	GTT	AAG	AGT	GAA	TAT	ATG	GAC	ATT	993	
265	K	K	M	S	A	S	A	Q	K	Q	Y	W	S	V	K	S	E	Y	M	D	I	284
996	GTG	CTT	TTC	TTT	AAA	GTG	GGG	AAA	TTT	TAT	GAG	CTG	TAT	GAG	CTA	GAT	GCG	GAA	TTA	GGT	1053	
285	V	L	F	F	K	V	G	K	F	Y	E	L	Y	E	L	D	A	E	L	G	304	
1054	CAC	AAG	GAG	CTT	GAC	TGG	AAG	ATG	ACC	ATG	AGT	GGT	GTG	GGA	AAA	TGC	AGA	CAG	GTT	GGT	1113	
305	H	K	E	L	D	W	K	M	T	M	S	G	V	G	K	C	R	Q	V	G	324	
1114	ATC	TCT	GAA	AGT	GGG	ATA	GAT	GAG	GCA	GTG	CAA	AAG	CTA	TTA	GCT	CGT	GGA	TAT	AAA	GTT	1173	
325	I	S	E	S	G	I	D	E	A	V	Q	K	L	L	A	R	G	Y	K	V	344	
1174	GGA	CGA	ATC	GAG	CAG	CTA	GAA	ACA	TCT	GAC	CAA	GCA	ANA	GCC	AGA	GGT	GCT	AAT	ACT	ATA	1233	
345	G	R	I	E	Q	L	E	T	S	D	Q	A	K	A	R	G	A	N	T	I	364	
1234	ATT	CCA	AGG	AAG	CTA	GTT	CAG	GTA	TTA	ACT	CCA	TCA	ACA	GCA	AGC	GAG	GGA	AAC	ATC	GGG	1293	
365	I	P	R	K	L	V	Q	V	L	T	P	S	T	A	S	E	G	N	I	G	384	
1294	CCT	GAT	GCC	GTC	CAT	CTT	CTT	GCT	ATA	AAA	GAG	ATC	AAA	ATG	GAG	CTA	CAA	AAG	TGT	TCA	1353	
385	P	D	A	V	H	L	L	A	I	K	E	I	K	M	E	L	Q	K	C	S	404	
1354	ACT	GTG	TAT	GGA	TTT	GCT	TTT	GTT	GAC	TGT	GCT	GCC	TTG	AGG	TTT	TGG	GTT	GGG	TCC	ATC	1413	
405	T	V	Y	G	F	A	F	V	D	C	A	A	L	R	F	W	V	G	S	I	424	
1414	AGC	GAT	GAT	GCA	TCA	TGT	GCT	GCT	CTT	GGA	GCG	TTA	TTG	ATG	CAG	GTT	TCT	CCA	AAG	GAA	1473	
425	S	D	D	A	S	C	A	A	L	G	A	L	L	M	Q	V	S	P	K	E	444	
1474	GTG	TTA	TAT	GAC	AGT	AAA	GGG	CTA	TCA	AGA	GAA	GCA	CAA	AAG	GCT	CTA	AGG	AAA	TAT	ACG	1533	
445	V	L	Y	D	S	K	G	L	S	R	E	A	Q	K	A	L	R	K	Y	T	464	
1534	TTG	ACA	GGG	TCT	ACG	GCG	GTA	CAG	TTG	GCT	CCA	GTA	CCA	CAA	GTA	ATG	GGG	GAT	ACA	GAT	1593	
465	L	T	G	S	T	A	V	Q	L	A	P	V	P	Q	V	M	G	D	T	D	484	
1594	GCT	GCT	GGA	GTT	AGA	AAT	ATA	ATA	GAA	TCT	AAC	GGA	TAC	TTT	AAA	GGT	TCT	TCT	GAA	TCA	1653	
485	A	A	G	V	R	N	I	I	E	S	N	G	Y	F	K	G	S	S	E	S	504	
1654	TGG	AAC	TGT	GCT	GTT	GAT	GGT	CTA	AAT	GAA	TGT	GAT	GTT	GCC	CTT	AGT	GCT	CTT	GGA	GAG	1713	
505	W	N	C	A	V	D	G	L	N	E	C	D	V	A	L	S	A	L	G	E	524	
1714	CTA	ATT	AAT	CAT	CTG	TCT	AGG	CTA	AAG	CTA	GAA	GAT	GTA	CTT	AAG	CAT	GGG	GAT	ATT	TTT	1773	
525	L	I	N	H	L	S	R	L	K	L	E	D	V	L	K	H	G	D	I	F	544	
1774	CCA	TAC	CAA	GTT	TAC	AGG	GGT	TGT	CTC	AGA	ATT	GAT	GGC	CAG	ACG	ATG	GTA	AAT	CTT	GAG	1833	
545	P	Y	Q	V	Y	R	G	C	L	R	I	D	G	Q	T	M	V	N	L	E	564	

Figure 9 (Continued)

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1834	ATA	TTT	AAC	AAT	AGC	TGT	GAT	GGT	GGT	CCT	TCA	GGG	ACC	TTG	TAC	AAA	TAT	CTT	GAT	AAC	1893
565	I	F	N	N	S	C	D	G	G	P	S	G	T	L	Y	K	Y	L	D	N	584
1894	TGT	GTT	AGT	CCA	ACT	GGT	AAG	CGA	CTC	TTA	AGG	AAT	TGG	ATC	TGC	CAT	CCA	CTC	AAA	GAT	1953
585	C	V	S	P	T	G	K	R	L	L	R	N	W	I	C	H	P	L	K	D	604
1954	GTA	GAA	AGC	ATC	AAT	AAA	CGG	CTT	GAT	GTA	GTT	GAA	GAA	TTC	ACG	GCA	AAC	TCA	GAA	AGT	2013
605	V	E	S	I	N	K	R	L	D	V	V	E	E	F	T	A	N	S	E	S	624
2014	ATG	CAA	ATC	ACT	GGC	CAG	TAT	CTC	CAC	AAA	CTT	CCA	GAC	TTA	GAA	AGA	CTG	CTC	GGA	CGC	2073
625	M	Q	I	T	G	Q	Y	L	H	K	L	P	D	L	E	R	L	L	G	R	644
2074	ATC	AAG	TCT	AGC	GTT	CGA	TCA	TCA	GCC	TCT	GTG	TTG	CCT	GCT	CCT	CTG	GGG	AAA	AAA	GTG	2133
645	I	K	S	S	V	R	S	S	A	S	V	L	P	A	L	L	G	K	K	V	664
2134	CTG	AAA	CAA	CGA	GTT	AAA	GCA	TTT	GGG	CAA	ATT	CTG	AAA	GGG	TTC	AGA	AGT	GGA	ATT	GAT	2193
665	L	K	Q	R	V	K	A	F	G	Q	I	V	K	G	F	R	S	G	I	D	684
2194	CTG	TTG	TTG	GCT	CTA	CAG	AAG	GAA	TCA	AAT	ATG	ATG	ACT	TTG	CTT	TAT	AAA	CTC	TGT	AAA	2253
685	L	L	L	A	L	Q	K	E	S	N	M	M	S	L	L	Y	K	L	C	K	704
2254	CTT	CCT	ATA	TTA	GTA	GGA	AAA	AGC	GGG	CTA	GAG	TTA	TTT	CTT	TCT	CAA	TTC	GAA	GCA	GCC	2313
705	L	P	I	L	V	G	K	S	G	L	E	L	F	L	S	Q	F	E	A	A	724
2314	ATA	GAT	AGC	GAC	TTT	CCA	AAT	TAT	CAG	AAC	CAA	GAT	GTG	ACA	GAT	GAA	AAC	GCT	GAA	ACT	2373
725	I	D	S	D	F	P	N	Y	Q	N	Q	D	V	T	D	E	N	A	E	T	744
2374	CTC	ACA	ATA	CTT	ATC	GAA	CTT	TTT	ATC	GAA	AGA	GCA	ACT	CAA	TGG	TCT	GAG	GTC	ATT	CAC	2433
745	L	T	I	L	I	E	L	F	I	E	R	A	T	Q	W	S	E	V	I	H	764
2434	ACC	ATA	AGC	TGC	CTA	GAT	GTC	CTG	AGA	TCT	TTT	GCA	ATC	GCA	GCA	AGT	CTC	TCT	GCT	GGA	2493
765	T	I	S	C	L	D	V	L	R	S	F	A	I	A	A	S	L	S	A	G	784
2494	AGC	ATG	GCC	AGG	CCT	GTT	ATT	TTT	CCC	GAA	TCA	GAA	GCT	ACA	GAT	CAG	AAT	CAG	AAA	ACA	2553
785	S	M	A	R	P	V	I	F	P	E	S	E	A	T	D	Q	N	Q	K	T	804
2554	AAA	GGG	CCA	ATA	CTT	AAA	ATC	CAA	GGA	CTA	TGG	CAT	CCA	TTT	GCA	GTT	GCA	GCC	GAT	GGT	2613
805	K	G	P	I	L	K	I	Q	G	L	W	H	P	F	A	V	A	A	D	G	824
2614	CAA	TTG	CCT	GTT	CCG	AAT	GAT	ATA	CTC	CTT	GGC	GAG	GCT	AGA	AGA	AGC	AGT	GGC	AGC	ATT	2673
825	Q	L	P	V	P	N	D	I	L	L	G	E	A	R	S	S	S	G	S	I	844
2674	CAT	CCT	CGG	TCA	TTG	TTA	CTG	ACG	GGA	CCA	AAC	ATG	GGC	GGA	AAA	TCA	ACT	CTT	CTT	CGT	2733
845	H	P	R	S	L	L	L	T	G	P	N	M	G	G	K	S	T	L	L	R	864

Figure 9 (Continued)

2734	GCA ACA	TGT CTG	GCC GTT	ATC TTT	GCC CAA	CTT GGC	TGC TAC	GTG CCG	TGT GAG	TCT TGC	2793
865	A T C	L A V	I F A	Q L G	C Y V	P C E	S C				884
2794	GAA ATC	TCC CTC	GTG GAT	ACT ATC	TTC ACA	AGG CTT	GGC GCA	TCT GAT	AGA ATC	ATG ACA	2853
885	E I S	L V D	T I F	T R L	G A S	D R I	M T				904
2854	GGA GAG	AGT ACC	TTT TTG	GTA GAA	TGC ACT	GAG ACA	GCG TCA	GTT CTT	CAG AAT	GCA ACT	2913
905	G E S	T F L	V E C	T E A	S V L	Q N A	T				924
2914	CAG GAT	TCA CTA	GTA ATC	CTT GAC	GAA CTG	GGC AGA	GGA ACT	AGT ACT	TTC GAT	GGA TAC	2973
925	Q D S	L V I	L D E	L G R	G T S	T F D	G Y				944
2974	GCC ATT	GCA TAC	TCG GTT	TTT CGT	CAC CTG	GTA GAG	AAA GTT	CAA TGT	CGG ATG	CTC TTT	3033
945	A I A	Y S V	F R H	L V E	K V Q	C R M	L F				964
3034	GCA ACA	CAT TAC	CAC CCT	CTC ACC	AAG GAA	TTC GCG	TCT CAC	CCA CGT	GTC ACC	TCG AAA	3093
965	A T H	Y H P	L T K	E F A	S H P	R V T	S K				984
3094	CAC ATG	GCT TGC	GCA TTC	AAA TCA	AGA TCT	GAT TAT	CAA CCA	CGT GGT	TGT GAT	CAA GAC	3153
985	H M A	C A F	K S R	S D Y	Q P R	G C D	Q D				1004
3154	CTA GTG	TTC TTG	TAC CGT	TTA ACC	GAG GGA	GCT TGT	CCT GAG	AGC TAC	GGA CTT	CAA GTG	3213
1005	L V F	L Y R	L T E	G A C	P E S	Y G L	Q V				1024
3214	GCA CTC	ATG GCT	GGA ATA	CCA AAC	CAA GTG	GTT GAA	ACA GCA	TCA GGT	GCT CAA	GCC	3273
1025	A L M	A G I	P N Q	V E T	A S G	A A Q	A				1044
3274	ATG AAG	AGA TCA	ATT GGG	GGA AAC	TTC AAG	TCA AGT	GAG CTA	AGA TCT	GAG TTC	TCA AGT	3333
1045	M K R	S I G	E N F	K S E	L R S	E F S	S				1064
3334	CTG CAT	GAA GAC	TGG CTC	AAG TCA	TTG GTG	GGT ATT	TCT CGA	GTC GCC	CAC AAC	AAT GCC	3393
1065	L H E	D W L	K S L	V G I	S R V	A H N	A				1084
3394	CCC ATT	GGC GAA	GAT GAC	TAC GAC	ACT TTG	TTT TGC	TTA TGG	CAT GAG	ATC AAA	TCC TCT	3453
1085	P I G	E D D	Y D T	L F C	L W H	E I K	S S				1104
3454	TAC TGT	GTT CCC	AAA TAA	ATG GCT	ATG ACA	TAA CACTATCTGAAGCTCGTTAAGTCTTTTGCCTCTCT					3521
1105	Y C V	P K *	M A M	T							5
3522	G ATG	TTT ATT	CCT CTT	AAA AAA	TGC TTA	TAT ATC	AAA AAA	TTG TTT	CCT CGA	TTA AAA	3579
1	M F I	P L K	K C L	Y I K	K L F	P R L	K				19
3580	AAA AAA	AAA AAA	AAA AAA	AAA AAA	AAA AAA	AAA AAA					3606
20	K K K	K K K	K K K	K K K	K K K	K K K					28

Figure 9 (Continued)

## Figure 10

[illegible]

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ACCATTCTCATATTCTTGAACCTACCTGAGTCTCTCATTGATCTGTTTCG 300  
CCAAATCCGCTTGTGACATCTTCTTCTCCAATCTCGCTTTCTGTATCATC 350  
AACCTCACCTCTGCTTTCACACGATCCATCGCCGCGAGGCTCTGTTTCTTC 400  
TTCCAGCTTCTTCTGTGTTAATCACCGGAACCGCCGTAGATTCCCCCTTTT 450  
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CTCAGAGCTGCGTTAACCGCTTTTCGGATCGCGTAGGTCTTGGCTCTTTTG 550  
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Figure 11

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AGCCAGAGGTTGCTAATACTGTAAGTTTTCTTGGATAGGTCAAGGAGAGTG 3100  
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Figure 11 (Continued)



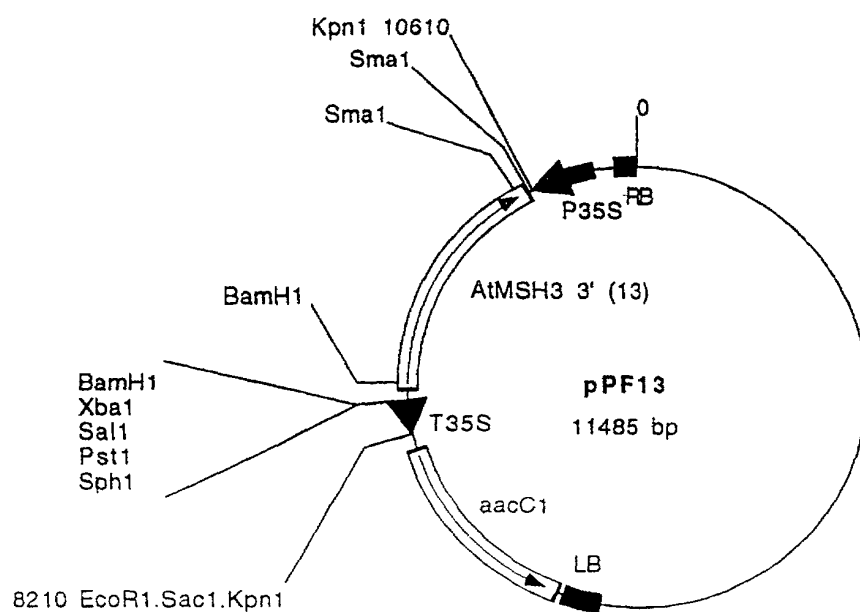
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Figure 11 (Continued)

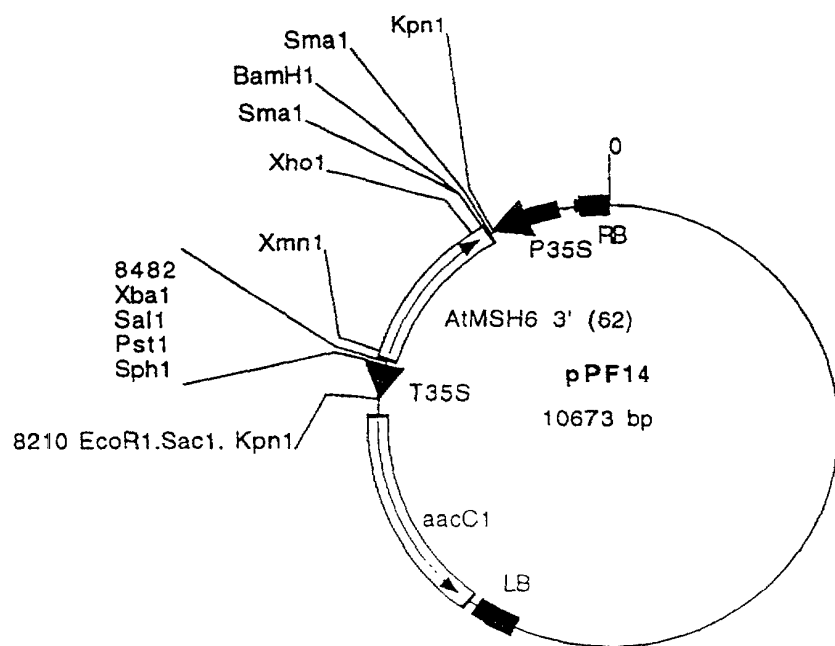
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Figure 11 (Continued)



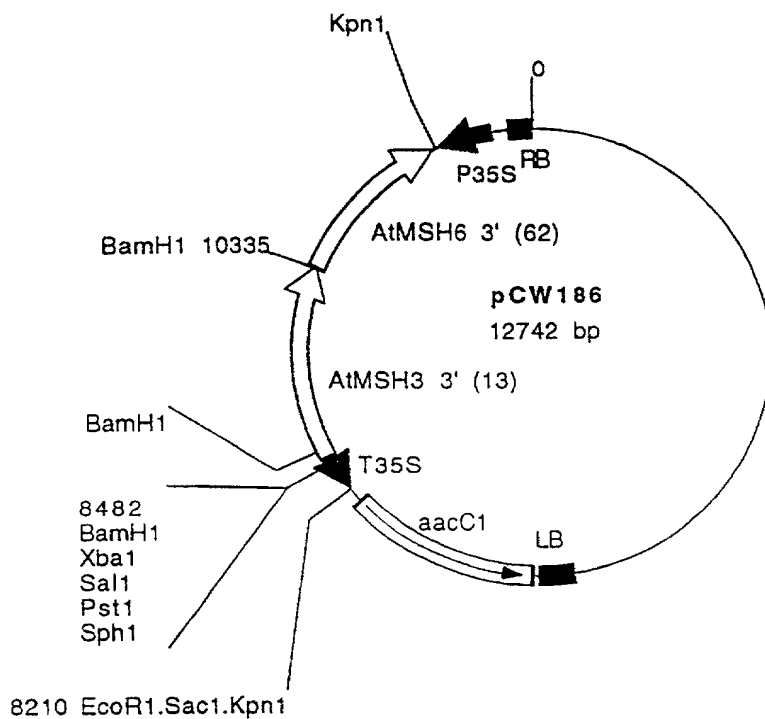
**Figure 12**

**Comments/References:** AtMSH3 3' side antisense : AtMSH3 3' (13 = 2104bp) from pUC18/13 SalI/SstI/T4 into pCW164 BamHI/T4 in Agrobacterium LBA4404



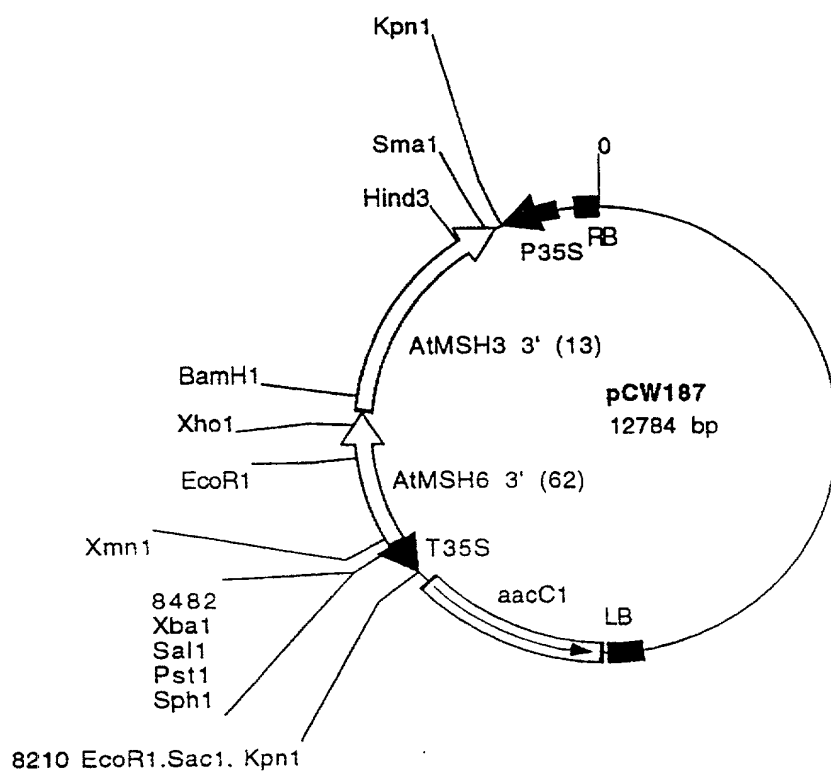
**Figure 13**

**Comments/References:** AtMSH6 (S8) 3' side antisens : 62 Sal1/Sst1/T4 (1379bp)  
into pCW164 BamH1/T4



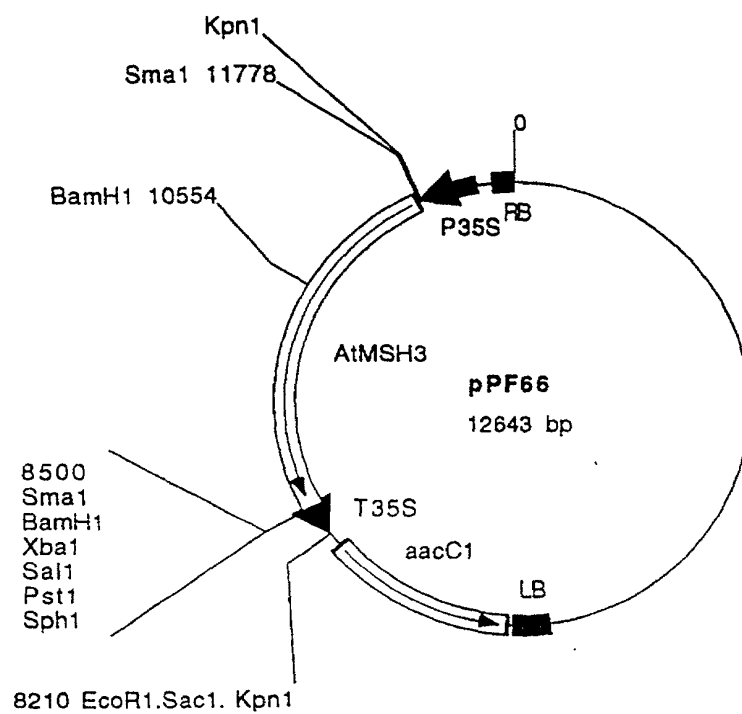
**Figure 14**

**Comments/References:** AtMSH6 3'/AtMSH3 3' antisense : AtMSH6 (S8) 3' side (62=1379bp)  
Sal1/Sst1/T4 into pPF13 (pCW164 AtMSH3 (S5) 3' side (13=2104) antisense)/Sma1. in  
LBA4404



**Figure 15**

**Comments/References:** AtMSH3 3'/AtMSH6 3' antisens (D) : AtMSH3 (S5) 3' side (13=2104bp) Sal1/Sst1/T4 into pPF14 (AtMSH6 (S8) 3'side (62=1379bp) antisense into pCW164)/Sma1. in LBA4404



# Figure 16

**Comments/References:** AtMSH3 (S8) complete, sense orientation : pPF26 (3342bp)  
Sma1 into pCW164 Sma1

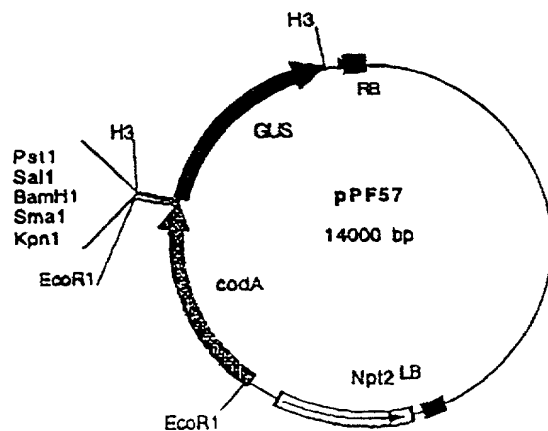


Figure 17

Comments/References: pPZP111 with codA EcoR1 cassette in EcoR1 site and Hind3 GUS cassette in Hind3 site. KanR. All genes under Promoter/terminator 35S



**Figure 18**

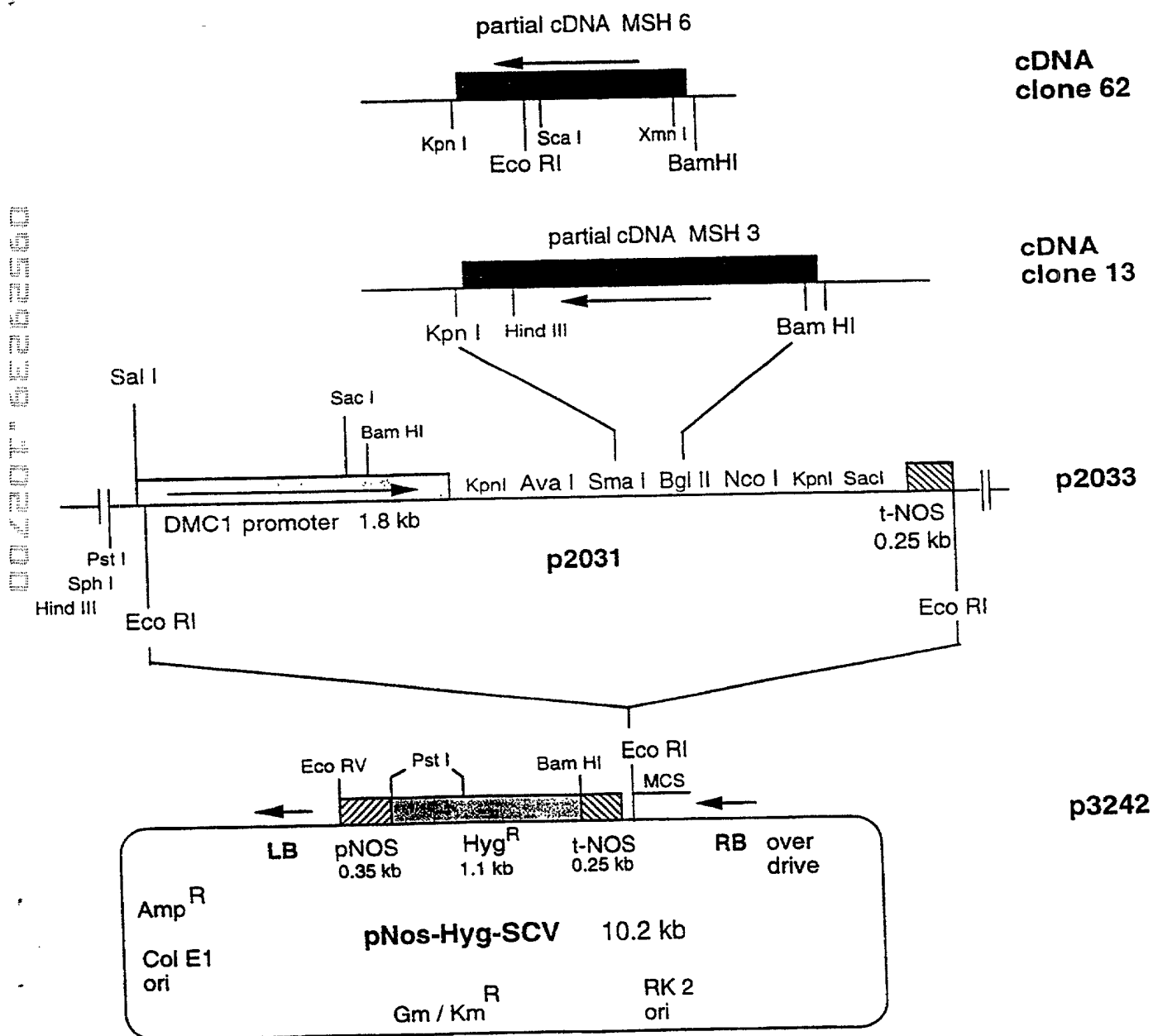
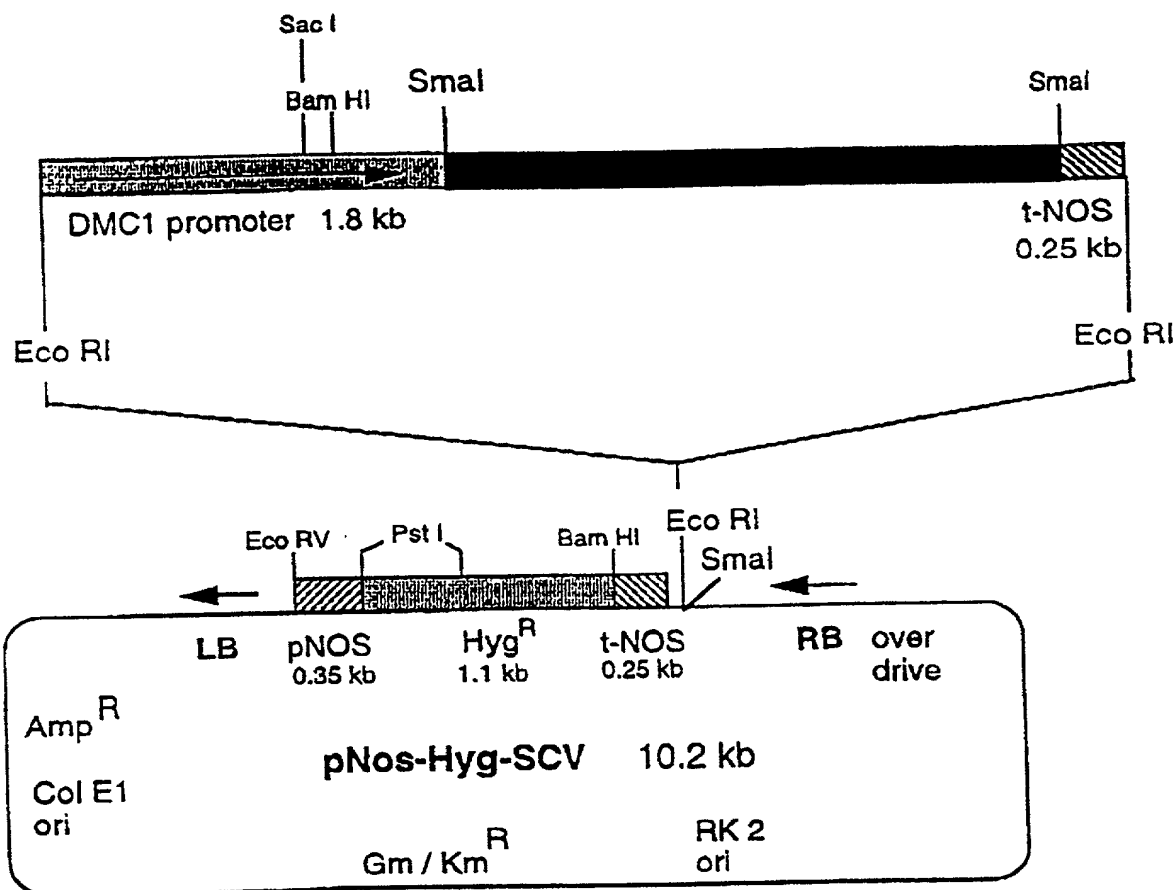


Figure 19

p3243



## SEQUENCE LISTING

<110> Rhone-Poulenc Agro; Betzner, Andreas Stefan; Doutriaux,  
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Ala	Leu	Asn	Lys	Glu	Ala	Ala	Val	Arg	Gly	Asp	Leu	Leu	Asp	Ile	Leu	
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625					630					635					640	
gtt	tta	gtc	atc	agg	gaa	aag	ctg	gat	tcc	tcg	ata	gct	tca	ttt	cgc	2067
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			645					650						655		
aag	aag	ctc	gct	att	cga	aat	ttg	gaa	ttt	ctt	caa	gtg	tcg	ggg	atc	2115
Lys	Lys	Leu	Ala	Ile	Arg	Asn	Leu	Glu	Phe	Leu	Gln	Val	Ser	Gly	Ile	
		660					665					670				
aca	cat	ttg	ata	gag	ctg	ccc	gtt	gat	tcc	aag	gtc	cct	atg	aat	tgg	2163
Thr	His	Leu	Ile	Glu	Leu	Pro	Val	Asp	Ser	Lys	Val	Pro	His	Asn	Trp	
		675					680					685				
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Val	Lys	Val	Asn	Ser	Thr	Lys	Lys	Thr	Ile	Arg	Tyr	His	Pro	Pro	Glu	
	690					695					700					

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Cys Leu His Ser Leu Ser Thr Leu Ser Arg Asn Lys Asn Tyr Val Arg	
755 760 765	
ccc gag ttt gtg gat gac tgt gaa cca gtt gag ata aac ata cag tct	2451
Pro Glu Phe Val Asp Asp Cys Glu Pro Val Glu Ile Asn Ile Gln Ser	
770 775 780	
ggg cgt cat cct gta ctg gag act ata tta caa gat aac ttc gtc cca	2499
Gly Arg His Pro Val Leu Glu Thr Ile Leu Gln Asp Asn Phe Val Pro	
785 790 795 800	
aat gac aca att ttg cat gca gaa ggg gaa tat tgc caa att atc acc	2547
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gga cct aac atg gga gga aag agc tgc tat atc cgt caa gtt gct tta	2595
Gly Pro Asn Met Gly Gly Lys Ser Cys Tyr Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Leu	
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Lys Leu His Val Leu Asp Gly Val Phe Thr Arg Met Gly Ala Ser Asp	
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Val Thr His Tyr Pro Glu Ile Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly  
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1075 1080

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caagaaaaga gaattagaga gatggattct aatccgggtgt tgcagtacat cttttctcca 3482

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Pro Pro Pro Lys Ile Ser Ala Thr Val Ser Phe Ser Pro Ser Lys Arg

35 40 45

Lys Leu Leu Ser Asp His Leu Ala Ala Ala Ser Pro Lys Lys Pro Lys

50 55 60

Leu Ser Pro His Thr Gln Asn Pro Val Pro Asp Pro Asn Leu His Gln

65 70 75 80

Arg Phe Leu Gln Arg Phe Leu Glu Pro Ser Pro Glu Glu Tyr Val Pro

85 90 95

Glu Thr Ser Ser Ser Arg Lys Tyr Thr Pro Leu Glu Gln Gln Val Val

100 105 110

Glu Leu Lys Ser Lys Tyr Pro Asp Val Val Leu Met Val Glu Val Gly

115 120 125

Tyr Arg Tyr Arg Phe Phe Gly Glu Asp Ala Glu Ile Ala Ala Arg Val

130 135 140

Leu Gly Ile Tyr Ala His Met Asp His Asn Phe Met Thr Ala Ser Val

145 150 155 160

Pro Thr Phe Arg Leu Asn Phe His Val Arg Arg Leu Val Asn Ala Gly

165 170 175

Tyr Lys Ile Gly Val Val Lys Gln Thr Glu Thr Ala Ala Ile Lys Ser

180 185 190

His Gly Ala Asn Arg Thr Gly Pro Phe Phe Arg Gly Leu Ser Ala Leu

195 200 205

Tyr Thr Lys Ala Thr Leu Glu Ala Ala Glu Asp Ile Ser Gly Gly Cys

210 215 220

Gly Gly Glu Glu Gly Phe Gly Ser Gln Ser Asn Phe Leu Val Cys Val

225 230 235 240

Val Asp Glu Arg Val Lys Ser Glu Thr Leu Gly Cys Gly Ile Glu Met

245 250 255

004207-525550



Ser Phe Asp Val Arg Val Gly Val Val Gly Val Glu Ile Ser Thr Gly  
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 Gly Asn Ala Val Asp Glu Val Ile Ser Leu Cys Glu Lys Ile Ser Ala  
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 Gly Asn Leu Glu Asp Asp Lys Glu Met Lys Leu Glu Ala Ala Glu Lys  
 355 360 365  
 Gly Met Ser Cys Leu Thr Val His Thr Ile Met Asn Met Pro His Leu  
 370 375 380  
 Thr Val Gln Ala Leu Ala Leu Thr Phe Cys His Leu Lys Gln Phe Gly  
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 Phe Glu Arg Ile Leu Tyr Gln Gly Ala Ser Phe Arg Ser Leu Ser Ser  
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 Asn Thr Glu Met Thr Leu Ser Ala Asn Thr Leu Gln Gln Leu Glu Val  
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 Val Lys Asn Asn Ser Asp Gly Ser Glu Ser Gly Ser Leu Phe His Asn  
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 Met Asn His Thr Leu Thr Val Tyr Gly Ser Arg Leu Leu Arg His Trp  
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 Val Thr His Pro Leu Cys Asp Arg Asn Leu Ile Ser Ala Arg Leu Asp  
 465 470 475 480  
 Ala Val Ser Glu Ile Ser Ala Cys Met Gly Ser His Ser Ser Ser Gln  
 485 490 495  
 Leu Ser Ser Glu Leu Val Glu Glu Gly Ser Glu Arg Ala Ile Val Ser  
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 Pro Glu Phe Tyr Leu Val Leu Ser Ser Val Leu Thr Ala Met Ser Arg  
 515 520 525  
 Ser Ser Asp Ile Gln Arg Gly Ile Thr Arg Ile Phe His Arg Thr Ala  
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002207-66262560

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 Met Gln Ser Ala Thr Val Arg Ser Thr Leu Leu Arg Lys Leu Ile Ser  
 580 585 590  
 Val Ile Ser Ser Pro Val Val Val Asp Asn Ala Gly Lys Leu Leu Ser  
 595 600 605  
 Ala Leu Asn Lys Glu Ala Ala Val Arg Gly Asp Leu Leu Asp Ile Leu  
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 Ile Thr Ser Ser Asp Gln Phe Pro Glu Leu Ala Glu Ala Arg Gln Ala  
 625 630 635 640  
 Val Leu Val Ile Arg Glu Lys Leu Asp Ser Ser Ile Ala Ser Phe Arg  
 645 650 655  
 Lys Lys Leu Ala Ile Arg Asn Leu Glu Phe Leu Gln Val Ser Gly Ile  
 660 665 670  
 Thr His Leu Ile Glu Leu Pro Val Asp Ser Lys Val Pro His Asn Trp  
 675 680 685  
 Val Lys Val Asn Ser Thr Lys Lys Thr Ile Arg Tyr His Pro Pro Glu  
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 Tyr Tyr Thr Asp Phe Lys Ala Ala Val Gln Ala Leu Ala Ala Leu Asp  
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 770 775 780  
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 Gly Pro Asn Met Gly Gly Lys Ser Cys Tyr Ile Arg Gln Val Ala Leu  
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Ile Ser Ile Met Ala Gln Val Gly Ser Phe Val Pro Ala Ser Phe Ala  
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885 890 895

Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Thr Ser Thr His Asp Gly Val Ala Ile Ala Tyr  
900 905 910

Ala Thr Leu Gln His Leu Leu Ala Glu Lys Arg Cys Leu Val Leu Phe  
915 920 925

Val Thr His Tyr Pro Glu Ile Ala Glu Ile Ser Asn Gly Phe Pro Gly  
930 935 940

Ser Val Gly Thr Tyr His Val Ser Tyr Leu Thr Leu Gln Lys Asp Lys  
945 950 955 960

Gly Ser Tyr Asp His Asp Asp Val Thr Tyr Leu Tyr Lys Leu Val Arg  
965 970 975

Gly Leu Cys Ser Arg Ser Phe Gly Phe Lys Val Ala Gln Leu Ala Gln  
980 985 990

Ile Pro Pro Ser Cys Ile Arg Arg Ala Ile Ser Met Ala Ala Lys Leu  
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23

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Glu Gly Asp Ala Lys Gly Asp Ala Ser Val Arg Phe Ala Val Ser Lys	
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Ser Val Asp Glu Val Arg Gly Thr Asp Thr Pro Pro Glu Lys Val Pro	
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Asn Asp Ser Ser Leu Cys Met Lys Ala Asn Asp Val Ile Pro Gln Phe	
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Arg Ser Asn Asn Gly Lys Thr Gln Glu Arg Asn His Ala Phe Ser Phe	
140 145 150	
agt ggg aga gct gaa ctt aga tca gta gaa gat ata gga gta gat ggc	651
Ser Gly Arg Ala Glu Leu Arg Ser Val Glu Asp Ile Gly Val Asp Gly	
155 160 165 170	
gat gtt cct ggt cca gaa aca cca ggg atg cgt cca cgt gct tct cgc	699
Asp Val Pro Gly Pro Glu Thr Pro Gly Met Arg Pro Arg Ala Ser Arg	
175 180 185	
ttg aag cga gtt ctg gag gat gaa atg act ttt aag gag gat aag gtt	747
Leu Lys Arg Val Leu Glu Asp Glu Met Thr Phe Lys Glu Asp Lys Val	
190 195 200	
cct gta ttg gac tct aac aaa agg ctg aaa atg ctc cag gat ccg gtt	795
Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asn Lys Arg Leu Lys Met Leu Gln Asp Pro Val	
205 210 215	

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24

tgt gga gag aag aaa gaa gta aac gaa gga acc aaa ttt gaa tgg ctt	843
Cys Gly Glu Lys Lys Glu Val Asn Glu Gly Thr Lys Phe Glu Trp Leu	
220 225 230	
 gag tct tct cga atc agg gat gcc aat aga aga cgt cct gat gat ccc	891
Glu Ser Ser Arg Ile Arg Asp Ala Asn Arg Arg Arg Pro Asp Asp Pro	
235 240 245 250	
 ctt tac gat aga aag acc tta cac ata cca cct gat gtt ttc aag aaa	939
Leu Tyr Asp Arg Lys Thr Leu His Ile Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Lys Lys	
255 260 265	
 atg tct gca tca caa aag caa tat tgg agt gtt aag agt gaa tat atg	987
Met Ser Ala Ser Gln Lys Gln Tyr Trp Ser Val Lys Ser Glu Tyr Met	
270 275 280	
 gac att gtg ctt ttc ttt aaa gtg ggg aaa ttt tat gag ctg tat gag	1035
Asp Ile Val Leu Phe Phe Lys Val Gly Lys Phe Tyr Glu Leu Tyr Glu	
285 290 295	
 cta gat gcg gaa tta ggt cac aag gag ctt gac tgg aag atg acc atg	1083
Leu Asp Ala Glu Leu Gly His Lys Glu Leu Asp Trp Lys Met Thr Met	
300 305 310	
 agt ggt gtg gga aaa tgc aga cag gtt ggt atc tct gaa agt ggg ata	1131
Ser Gly Val Gly Lys Cys Arg Gln Val Gly Ile Ser Glu Ser Gly Ile	
315 320 325 330	
 gat gag gca gtg caa aag cta tta gct cgt gga tat aaa gtt gga cga	1179
Asp Glu Ala Val Gln Lys Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Tyr Lys Val Gly Arg	
335 340 345	
 atc gag cag cta gaa aca tct gac caa gca aaa gcc aga ggt gct aat	1227
Ile Glu Gln Leu Glu Thr Ser Asp Gln Ala Lys Ala Arg Gly Ala Asn	
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 act ata att cca agg aag cta gtt cag gta tta act cca tca aca gca	1275
Thr Ile Ile Pro Arg Lys Leu Val Gln Val Leu Thr Pro Ser Thr Ala	
365 370 375	
 agc gag gga aac atc ggg cct gat gcc gtc cat ctt ctt gct ata aaa	1323
Ser Glu Gly Asn Ile Gly Pro Asp Ala Val His Leu Leu Ala Ile Lys	
380 385 390	
 gag atc aaa atg gag cta caa aag tgt tca act gtg tat gga ttt gct	1371
Glu Ile Lys Met Glu Leu Gln Lys Cys Ser Thr Val Tyr Gly Phe Ala	
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 ttt gtt gac tgt gct gcc ttg agg ttt tgg gtt ggg tcc atc agc gat	1419
Phe Val Asp Cys Ala Ala Leu Arg Phe Trp Val Gly Ser Ile Ser Asp	
415 420 425	

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Asp Ala Ser Cys Ala Ala Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Met Gln Val Ser Pro	
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Lys Glu Val Leu Tyr Asp Ser Lys Gly Leu Ser Arg Glu Ala Gln Lys	
445 450 455	
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Ala Leu Arg Lys Tyr Thr Leu Thr Gly Ser Thr Ala Val Gln Leu Ala	
460 465 470	
cca gta cca caa gta atg ggg gat aca gat gct gct gga gtt aga aat	1611
Pro Val Pro Gln Val Met Gly Asp Thr Asp Ala Ala Gly Val Arg Asn	
475 480 485 490	
ata ata gaa tct aac gga tac ttt aaa ggt tct tct gaa tca tgg aac	1659
Ile Ile Glu Ser Asn Gly Tyr Phe Lys Gly Ser Ser Glu Ser Trp Asn	
495 500 505	
tgt gct gtt gat ggt cta aat gaa tgt gat gtt gcc ctt agt gct ctt	1707
Cys Ala Val Asp Gly Leu Asn Glu Cys Asp Val Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu	
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gga gag cta att aat cat ctg tct agg cta aag cta gaa gat gta ctt	1755
Gly Glu Leu Ile Asn His Leu Ser Arg Leu Lys Leu Glu Asp Val Leu	
525 530 535	
aag cat ggg gat att ttt cca tac caa gtt tac agg ggt tgt ctc aga	1803
Lys His Gly Asp Ile Phe Pro Tyr Gln Val Tyr Arg Gly Cys Leu Arg	
540 545 550	
att gat ggc cag acg atg gta aat ctt gag ata ttt aac aat agc tgt	1851
Ile Asp Gly Gln Thr Met Val Asn Leu Glu Ile Phe Asn Asn Ser Cys	
555 560 565 570	
gat ggt ggt cct tca ggg acc ttg tac aaa tat ctt gat aac tgt gtt	1899
Asp Gly Gly Pro Ser Gly Thr Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Asp Asn Cys Val	
575 580 585	
agt cca act ggt aag cga ctc tta agg aat tgg atc tgc cat cca ctc	1947
Ser Pro Thr Gly Lys Arg Leu Leu Arg Asn Trp Ile Cys His Pro Leu	
590 595 600	
aaa gat gta gaa agc atc aat aaa cgg ctt gat gta gtt gaa gaa ttc	1995
Lys Asp Val Glu Ser Ile Asn Lys Arg Leu Asp Val Val Glu Glu Phe	
605 610 615	
acg gca aac tca gaa agt atg caa atc act ggc cag tat ctc cac aaa	2043
Thr Ala Asn Ser Glu Ser Met Gln Ile Thr Gly Gln Tyr Leu His Lys	
620 625 630	

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Leu	Pro	Asp	Leu	Glu	Arg	Leu	Leu	Gly	Arg	Ile	Lys	Ser	Ser	Val	Arg	
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Ser	Ser	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Pro	Ala	Leu	Leu	Gly	Lys	Lys	Val	Leu	Lys	
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caa	cga	gtt	aaa	gca	ttt	ggg	caa	att	gtg	aaa	ggg	ttc	aga	agt	gga	2187
Gln	Arg	Val	Lys	Ala	Phe	Gly	Gln	Ile	Val	Lys	Gly	Phe	Arg	Ser	Gly	
			670					675					680			
att	gat	ctg	ttg	ttg	gct	cta	cag	aag	gaa	tca	aat	atg	atg	agt	ttg	2235
Ile	Asp	Leu	Leu	Leu	Ala	Leu	Gln	Lys	Glu	Ser	Asn	Met	Met	Ser	Leu	
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ctt	tat	aaa	ctc	tgt	aaa	ctt	cct	ata	tta	gta	gga	aaa	agc	ggg	cta	2283
Leu	Tyr	Lys	Leu	Cys	Lys	Leu	Pro	Ile	Leu	Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Gly	Leu	
	700					705					710					
gag	tta	ttt	ctt	tct	caa	ttc	gaa	gca	gcc	ata	gat	agc	gac	ttt	cca	2331
Glu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ser	Gln	Phe	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ser	Asp	Phe	Pro	
715					720				725						730	
aat	tat	cag	aac	caa	gat	gtg	aca	gat	gaa	aac	gct	gaa	act	ctc	aca	2379
Asn	Tyr	Gln	Asn	Gln	Asp	Val	Thr	Asp	Glu	Asn	Ala	Glu	Thr	Leu	Thr	
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Ile	Leu	Ile	Glu	Leu	Phe	Ile	Glu	Arg	Ala	Thr	Gln	Trp	Ser	Glu	Val	
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Ile	His	Thr	Ile	Ser	Cys	Leu	Asp	Val	Leu	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ala	Ile	Ala	
		765					770					775				
gca	agt	ctc	tct	gct	gga	agc	atg	gcc	agg	cct	gtt	att	ttt	ccc	gaa	2523
Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Gly	Ser	Met	Ala	Arg	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Pro	Glu	
	780					785					790					
tca	gaa	gct	aca	gat	cag	aat	cag	aaa	aca	aaa	ggg	cca	ata	ctt	aaa	2571
Ser	Glu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Gln	Asn	Gln	Lys	Thr	Lys	Gly	Pro	Ile	Leu	Lys	
795					800				805					810		
atc	caa	gga	cta	tgg	cat	cca	ttt	gca	gtt	gca	gcc	gat	ggt	caa	ttg	2619
Ile	Gln	Gly	Leu	Trp	His	Pro	Phe	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly	Gln	Leu	
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Pro	Val	Pro	Asn	Asp	Ile	Leu	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Gly	
		830						835								

agc att cat cct cgg tca ttg tta ctg acg gga cca aac atg ggc gga 2715  
 Ser Ile His Pro Arg Ser Leu Leu Leu Thr Gly Pro Asn Met Gly Gly  
 845 850 855

aaa tca act ctt ctt cgt gca aca tgt ctg gcc gtt atc ttt gcc caa 2763  
 Lys Ser Thr Leu Leu Arg Ala Thr Cys Leu Ala Val Ile Phe Ala Gln  
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ctt ggc tgc tac gtg ccg tgt gag tct tgc gaa atc tcc ctc gtg gat 2811  
 Leu Gly Cys Tyr Val Pro Cys Glu Ser Cys Glu Ile Ser Leu Val Asp  
 875 880 885 890

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 Thr Ile Phe Thr Arg Leu Gly Ala Ser Asp Arg Ile Met Thr Gly Glu  
 895 900 905

agt acc ttt ttg gta gaa tgc act gag aca gcg tca gtt ctt cag aat 2907  
 Ser Thr Phe Leu Val Glu Cys Thr Glu Thr Ala Ser Val Leu Gln Asn  
 910 915 920

gca act cag gat tca cta gta atc ctt gac gaa ctg gcc aga gga act 2955  
 Ala Thr Gln Asp Ser Leu Val Ile Leu Asp Glu Leu Gly Arg Gly Thr  
 925 930 935

agt act ttc gat gga tac gcc att gca tac tcg gtt ttt cgt cac ctg 3003  
 Ser Thr Phe Asp Gly Tyr Ala Ile Ala Tyr Ser Val Phe Arg His Leu  
 940 945 950

gta gag aaa gtt caa tgt cgg atg ctc ttt gca aca cat tac cac cct 3051  
 Val Glu Lys Val Gln Cys Arg Met Leu Phe Ala Thr His Tyr His Pro  
 955 960 965 970

ctc acc aag gaa ttc gcg tct cac cca cgt gtc acc tcg aaa cac atg 3099  
 Leu Thr Lys Glu Phe Ala Ser His Pro Arg Val Thr Ser Lys His Met  
 975 980 985

gct tgc gca ttc aaa tca aga tct gat tat caa cca cgt ggt tgt gat 3147  
 Ala Cys Ala Phe Lys Ser Arg Ser Asp Tyr Gln Pro Arg Gly Cys Asp  
 990 995 1000

caa gac cta gtg ttc ttg tac cgt tta acc gag gga gct tgt cct gag 3195  
 Gln Asp Leu Val Phe Leu Tyr Arg Leu Thr Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Glu  
 1005 1010 1015

agc tac gga ctt caa gtg gca ctc atg gct gga ata cca aac caa gtg 3243  
 Ser Tyr Gly Leu Gln Val Ala Leu Met Ala Gly Ile Pro Asn Gln Val  
 1020 1025 1030

gtt gaa aca gca tca ggt gct gct caa gcc atg aag aga tca att ggg 3291  
 Val Glu Thr Ala Ser Gly Ala Ala Gln Ala Met Lys Arg Ser Ile Gly  
 1035 1040 1045 1050

— — —

3339

3387

3435

3478

3538

3598

3606

Met	Gln	Arg	Gln	Arg	Ser	Ile	Leu	Ser	Phe	Phe	Gln	Lys	Pro	Thr	Ala
1				5					10					15	
Ala	Thr	Thr	Lys	Gly	Leu	Val	Ser	Gly	Asp	Ala	Ala	Ser	Gly	Gly	Gly
			20					25					30		
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Asn	Ile	Met	His	Lys	Phe	Val	Lys	Val	Asp	Asp	Arg	Asp	Cys	Ser	Gly
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Glu	Arg	Ser	Arg	Glu	Asp	Val	Val	Pro	Leu	Asn	Asp	Ser	Ser	Leu	Cys
		115					120					125			

Met Lys Ala Asn Asp Val Ile Pro Gln Phe Arg Ser Asn Asn Gly Lys  
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Thr Gln Glu Arg Asn His Ala Phe Ser Phe Ser Gly Arg Ala Glu Leu  
 145 150 155 160

Arg Ser Val Glu Asp Ile Gly Val Asp Gly Asp Val Pro Gly Pro Glu  
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Thr Pro Gly Met Arg Pro Arg Ala Ser Arg Leu Lys Arg Val Leu Glu  
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Asp Glu Met Thr Phe Lys Glu Asp Lys Val Pro Val Leu Asp Ser Asn  
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Lys Arg Leu Lys Met Leu Gln Asp Pro Val Cys Gly Glu Lys Lys Glu  
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Val Asn Glu Gly Thr Lys Phe Glu Trp Leu Glu Ser Ser Arg Ile Arg  
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Asp Ala Asn Arg Arg Arg Pro Asp Asp Pro Leu Tyr Asp Arg Lys Thr  
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Leu His Ile Pro Pro Asp Val Phe Lys Lys Met Ser Ala Ser Gln Lys  
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Gln Tyr Trp Ser Val Lys Ser Glu Tyr Met Asp Ile Val Leu Phe Phe  
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Lys Val Gly Lys Phe Tyr Glu Leu Tyr Glu Leu Asp Ala Glu Leu Gly  
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His Lys Glu Leu Asp Trp Lys Met Thr Met Ser Gly Val Gly Lys Cys  
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Arg Gln Val Gly Ile Ser Glu Ser Gly Ile Asp Glu Ala Val Gln Lys  
 325 330 335

Leu Leu Ala Arg Gly Tyr Lys Val Gly Arg Ile Glu Gln Leu Glu Thr  
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Ser Asp Gln Ala Lys Ala Arg Gly Ala Asn Thr Ile Ile Pro Arg Lys  
 355 360 365

Leu Val Gln Val Leu Thr Pro Ser Thr Ala Ser Glu Gly Asn Ile Gly  
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Pro Asp Ala Val His Leu Leu Ala Ile Lys Glu Ile Lys Met Glu Leu  
 385 390 395 400

Gln Lys Cys Ser Thr Val Tyr Gly Phe Ala Phe Val Asp Cys Ala Ala  
 405 410 415

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Leu Arg Phe Trp Val Gly Ser Ile Ser Asp Asp Ala Ser Cys Ala Ala  
 420 425 430  
 Leu Gly Ala Leu Leu Met Gln Val Ser Pro Lys Glu Val Leu Tyr Asp  
 435 440 445  
 Ser Lys Gly Leu Ser Arg Glu Ala Gln Lys Ala Leu Arg Lys Tyr Thr  
 450 455 460  
 Leu Thr Gly Ser Thr Ala Val Gln Leu Ala Pro Val Pro Gln Val Met  
 465 470 475 480  
 Gly Asp Thr Asp Ala Ala Gly Val Arg Asn Ile Ile Glu Ser Asn Gly  
 485 490 495  
 Tyr Phe Lys Gly Ser Ser Glu Ser Trp Asn Cys Ala Val Asp Gly Leu  
 500 505 510  
 Asn Glu Cys Asp Val Ala Leu Ser Ala Leu Gly Glu Leu Ile Asn His  
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 Pro Tyr Gln Val Tyr Arg Gly Cys Leu Arg Ile Asp Gly Gln Thr Met  
 545 550 555 560  
 Val Asn Leu Glu Ile Phe Asn Asn Ser Cys Asp Gly Gly Pro Ser Gly  
 565 570 575  
 Thr Leu Tyr Lys Tyr Leu Asp Asn Cys Val Ser Pro Thr Gly Lys Arg  
 580 585 590  
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 610 615 620  
 Met Gln Ile Thr Gly Gln Tyr Leu His Lys Leu Pro Asp Leu Glu Arg  
 625 630 635 640  
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 645 650 655  
 Pro Ala Leu Leu Gly Lys Lys Val Leu Lys Gln Arg Val Lys Ala Phe  
 660 665 670  
 Gly Gln Ile Val Lys Gly Phe Arg Ser Gly Ile Asp Leu Leu Leu Ala  
 675 680 685  
 Leu Gln Lys Glu Ser Asn Met Met Ser Leu Leu Tyr Lys Leu Cys Lys  
 690 695 700

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Leu	Pro	Ile	Leu	Val	Gly	Lys	Ser	Gly	Leu	Glu	Leu	Phe	Leu	Ser	Gln	
705					710					715						720
Phe	Glu	Ala	Ala	Ile	Asp	Ser	Asp	Phe	Pro	Asn	Tyr	Gln	Asn	Gln	Asp	
				725					730					735		
Val	Thr	Asp	Glu	Asn	Ala	Glu	Thr	Leu	Thr	Ile	Leu	Ile	Glu	Leu	Phe	
			740					745					750			
Ile	Glu	Arg	Ala	Thr	Gln	Trp	Ser	Glu	Val	Ile	His	Thr	Ile	Ser	Cys	
		755					760					765				
Leu	Asp	Val	Leu	Arg	Ser	Phe	Ala	Ile	Ala	Ala	Ser	Leu	Ser	Ala	Gly	
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Ser	Met	Ala	Arg	Pro	Val	Ile	Phe	Pro	Glu	Ser	Glu	Ala	Thr	Asp	Gln	
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				805					810					815		
Pro	Phe	Ala	Val	Ala	Ala	Asp	Gly	Gln	Leu	Pro	Val	Pro	Asn	Asp	Ile	
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Leu	Leu	Gly	Glu	Ala	Arg	Arg	Ser	Ser	Gly	Ser	Ile	His	Pro	Arg	Ser	
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Ala	Thr	Cys	Leu	Ala	Val	Ile	Phe	Ala	Gln	Leu	Gly	Cys	Tyr	Val	Pro	
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Cys	Glu	Ser	Cys	Glu	Ile	Ser	Leu	Val	Asp	Thr	Ile	Phe	Thr	Arg	Leu	
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Cys	Thr	Glu	Thr	Ala	Ser	Val	Leu	Gln	Asn	Ala	Thr	Gln	Asp	Ser	Leu	
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Val	Ile	Leu	Asp	Glu	Leu	Gly	Arg	Gly	Thr	Ser	Thr	Phe	Asp	Gly	Tyr	
	930					935					940					
Ala	Ile	Ala	Tyr	Ser	Val	Phe	Arg	His	Leu	Val	Glu	Lys	Val	Gln	Cys	
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Arg	Met	Leu	Phe	Ala	Thr	His	Tyr	His	Pro	Leu	Thr	Lys	Glu	Phe	Ala	
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Ser	His	Pro	Arg	Val	Thr	Ser	Lys	His	Met	Ala	Cys	Ala	Phe	Lys	Ser	
			980					985					990			

32

Arg Ser Asp Tyr Gln Pro Arg Gly Cys Asp Gln Asp Leu Val Phe Leu  
 995 1000 1005

Tyr Arg Leu Thr Glu Gly Ala Cys Pro Glu Ser Tyr Gly Leu Gln Val  
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Ala Leu Met Ala Gly Ile Pro Asn Gln Val Val Glu Thr Ala Ser Gly  
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Ala Ala Gln Ala Met Lys Arg Ser Ile Gly Glu Asn Phe Lys Ser Ser  
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Glu Leu Arg Ser Glu Phe Ser Ser Leu His Glu Asp Trp Leu Lys Ser  
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24

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22

00/207-666666

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<210> 35  
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<210> 36  
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<220>  
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<210> 38  
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<210> 39  
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<220>  
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<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of ATEAT1 SSLP marker in  
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20

<210> 43

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of ATEAT1 SSLP marker in  
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22

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<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA63 SSLP marker in  
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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18

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA63 SSLP marker in  
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18

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<212> DNA

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA248 SSLP marker in  
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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA248 SSLP marker in  
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 47

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22

<210> 48

<211> 22

<212> DNA

<213> Artificial sequence

<220>

<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA128 SSLP marker in  
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 48

ggtctgttga tgctgtaagt cg

22

<210> 49

<211> 22

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA128 SSLP marker in  
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atcttgaaac ctttagggag gg 22

<210> 50

<211> 22

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ctgatctcac ggacaatagt gc 22

<210> 51

<211> 20

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA280 SSLP marker in  
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<400> 51

ggctccataa aaagtgcacc 20

<210> 52

<211> 21

<212> DNA

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<400> 52

ctccagttgg aagctaaagg g 21

<210> 53

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tgtttttttag gacaaatggc g 21

<210> 54  
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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ccttcacatc caaaacccac 20

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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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gcacataccc acaaccagaa 20

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in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 56

cgctacgctt ttcggtaaag 20



<210> 57  
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aaagagatga gaatttggac

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acatatcaat atattaaagt agc

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tgacctcctc ttccatggag

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<210> 63  
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<400> 63

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 in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

004207-6262560

<400> 64

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21

<210> 65

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<400> 65

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<210> 66

<211> 21

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA172 SSLP marker in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 66

agctgcttcc ttatagcgtc c

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<210> 67

<211> 19

<212> DNA

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA172 SSLP marker in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 67

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19

<210> 68

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<400> 68

gaaaaaacgc tacttttcgtg g 21

<210> 69

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caagagcaat atcaagagca gc 22

<210> 70

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA162 SSLP marker in  
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catgcaattt gcatctgagg 20

<210> 71

<211> 22

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ctctgtcact cttttcctct gg 22

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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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<210> 73  
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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<210> 74  
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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<210> 77  
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<210> 78  
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in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 78

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<210> 79  
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in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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21

<210> 80  
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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<210> 81  
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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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<210> 82  
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<400> 82

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004207 6662560

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<400> 84

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<210> 85

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of CA72 SSLP marker in  
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<400> 85

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<210> 86

<211> 20

<212> DNA

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA151 SSLP marker in  
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 86

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<210> 87

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA151 SSLP marker in  
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<210> 88

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA106 SSLP marker in  
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<210> 89

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<223> Reverse primer for PCR amplification of NGA106 SSLP marker in  
Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 89

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<223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA139 SSLP marker in  
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<210> 91

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Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

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<210> 93  
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in Arabidopsis thaliana subspecies

<400> 94  
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<210> 95  
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 in *Arabidopsis thaliana* subspecies

<400> 95  
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<210> 96  
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 <223> Forward primer for PCR amplification of NGA129 SSLP marker in  
*Arabidopsis thaliana* subspecies

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<210> 97  
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<400> 97  
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<400> 97  
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**COMBINED DECLARATION  
AND POWER OF ATTORNEY****(Original, Design, National Stage of PCT, Divisional, Continuation or C-I-P Application)**

As a below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

My residence, post office address and citizenship are as stated below next to my name; I believe I am the original, first and sole inventor (if only one name is listed below) or an original, first and joint inventor (if plural names are listed below) of the subject matter which is claimed and for which a patent is sought on the invention entitled:

**METHODS FOR OBTAINING PLANT VARIETIES**

This declaration is of the following type:

- ☐ original
- ☐ design
- ☒ national stage of PCT.
- ☐ divisional
- ☐ continuation
- ☐ continuation-in-part (C-I-P)

the specification of which: *(complete (a), (b), or (c))*

(a) ☐ is attached hereto.

(b) ☒ was filed on April 10, 2000 as Application Serial No. 09/529,239 and was amended on *(if applicable)*.

(c) ☒ was described and claimed in PCT International Application No. PCT/EP98/06977 filed on October 10, 1997 and was amended on *(if applicable)*.

**Acknowledgement of Review of Papers and Duty of Candor**

I hereby state that I have reviewed and understand the contents of the above identified specification, including the claims, as amended by any amendment referred to above.

I acknowledge the duty to disclose information which is material to the patentability of the subject matter claimed in this application in accordance with Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations § 1.56.

☐ In compliance with this duty there is attached an information disclosure statement. 37 CFR 1.98.

**Priority Claim**

I hereby claim foreign priority benefits under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(a)-(d) of any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or of any PCT International Application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America listed below and have also identified below any foreign application(s) for patent or inventor's certificate or any PCT International Application(s) designating at least one country other than the United States of America filed by me on the same subject matter having a filing date before that of the application on which priority is claimed

*(complete (d) or (e))*

(d) ☐ no such applications have been filed.

(e) ☒ such applications have been filed as follows:

PRIOR FOREIGN/PCT APPLICATION(S) FILED WITHIN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO SAID APPLICATION			
COUNTRY	APPLICATION NO.	DATE OF FILING (day, month, year)	DATE OF ISSUE (day, month, year)
Australia	PO9745	October 10, 1997	
ALL FOREIGN APPLICATION[S], IF ANY, FILED MORE THAN 12 MONTHS (6 MONTHS FOR DESIGN) PRIOR TO SAID APPLICATION			

### Claim for Benefit of Prior U.S. Provisional Application(s)

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 119(e) of any United States provisional application(s) listed below:

Provisional Application Number	Filing Date

### Claim for Benefit of Earlier U.S./PCT Application(s) under 35 U.S.C. 120

*(complete this part only if this is a divisional, continuation or C-I-P application)*

I hereby claim the benefit under Title 35, United States Code, § 120 of any United States application(s) or PCT international application(s) designating the United States of America that is/are listed below and, insofar as the subject matter of each of the claims of this application is not disclosed in the prior application(s) in the manner provided by the first paragraph of Title 35, United States Code § 112, I acknowledge the duty to disclose information as defined in Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, § 1.56 which occurred between the filing date of the prior application(s) and the national or PCT international filing date of this application:

(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
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(Application Serial No.)	(Filing Date)	(Status) (patented, pending, abandoned)
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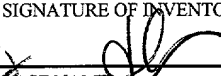


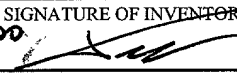
### Power of Attorney

As a named inventor, I hereby appoint Dana M. Raymond, Reg. No. 18,540; Frederick C. Carver, Reg. No. 17,021; Francis J. Hone, Reg. No. 18,662; Joseph D. Garon, Reg. No. 20,420; Arthur S. Tenser, Reg. No. 18,839; Ronald B. Hildreth, Reg. No. 19,498; Thomas R. Nesbitt, Jr., Reg. No. 22,075; Robert Neuner, Reg. No. 24,316; Richard G. Berkley, Reg. No. 25,465; Richard S. Clark, Reg. No. 26,154; Bradley B. Geist, Reg. No. 27,551; James J. Maune, Reg. No. 26,946; John D. Murnane, Reg. No. 29,836; Henry Tang, Reg. No. 29,705; Robert C. Scheinfeld, Reg. No. 31,300; John A. Fogarty, Jr., Reg. No. 22,348; Louis S. Sorell, Reg. No. 32,439; Rochelle K. Seide Reg. No. 32,300; Gary M. Butter, Reg. No. 33,841; Marta E. Delsignore, Reg. No. 32,689; Lisa B. Kole, Reg. No. 35,225 and Janet M. MacLeod, Reg. No. 35,263 of the firm of BAKER BOTTS L.L.P., with offices at 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, New York 10112, as attorneys to prosecute this application and to transact all business in the Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith

SEND CORRESPONDENCE TO: <u>BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.</u> <u>30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N.Y. 10112</u> <u>CUSTOMER NUMBER: 21003</u>	DIRECT TELEPHONE CALLS TO: <u>BAKER BOTTS L.L.P.</u> <u>(212) 705-5000</u>
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I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge

that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

1-10 FULL NAME OF SOLE OR FIRST INVENTOR	LAST NAME <u>DOUTRIAUX</u>	FIRST NAME <u>MARIE-PASCALE</u>	MIDDLE NAME	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Saulx les Chartreux</u>	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>FRANCE</u> <u>FRX</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>FRANCE</u>	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>64, route de Villebon</u>	CITY <u>Saulx les Chartreux</u>	STATE or COUNTRY <u>FRANCE</u>	ZIP CODE <u>F-91160</u>
DATE <u>6 October 2000</u>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 			
2-10 FULL NAME OF SECOND JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME <u>BETZNER</u>	FIRST NAME <u>ANDREAS</u>	MIDDLE NAME <u>STEFAN</u>	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>PAGE</u>	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>AUSTRALIA</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>GERMANY</u>	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>40 Dallachy Place</u>	CITY <u>PAGE</u> <u>AUX</u>	STATE or COUNTRY <u>AUSTRALIA</u>	ZIP CODE <u>Act 2614</u>
DATE <u>15 September 2000</u>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 			
3-10 FULL NAME OF THIRD JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME <u>FREYSSINET</u>	FIRST NAME <u>GEORGES</u>	MIDDLE NAME	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY <u>Saint Cyr au Mont d'Or</u>	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY <u>FRANCE</u> <u>FRX</u>	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP <u>FRANCE</u>	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>21 rue de Nervieux</u>	CITY <u>Saint Cyr au Mont d'Or</u>	STATE or COUNTRY <u>FRANCE</u>	ZIP CODE <u>F-69450</u>
DATE <u>29 September 2000</u>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 			
4-10 FULL NAME OF FOURTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME <u>PEREZ</u>	FIRST NAME <u>PASCAL</u>	MIDDLE NAME	
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POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS <u>17, chemin de la Pradelle</u>	CITY <u>Varennnes</u>	STATE or COUNTRY <u>FRANCE</u>	ZIP CODE <u>F-63450</u>
DATE <u>28 August 2000</u>	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR 			
FULL NAME OF FIFTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	CITY	STATE or COUNTRY	ZIP CODE
DATE	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR			
FULL NAME OF SIXTH JOINT INVENTOR, IF ANY	LAST NAME	FIRST NAME	MIDDLE NAME	
RESIDENCE & CITIZENSHIP	CITY	STATE or FOREIGN COUNTRY	COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	
POST OFFICE ADDRESS	POST OFFICE ADDRESS	CITY	STATE or COUNTRY	ZIP CODE
DATE	SIGNATURE OF INVENTOR			